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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,861 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th Decr.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th „
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st „
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M KHEDIVE	3760	600	A. C. Loggia	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th „
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th „
MANILLA	5,000	803	20th „	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," of 3,000 tons, will sail for Genoa direct, on or about the 10th proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 27, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 13th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 6, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYS,
A LARGE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NUTS.

KENTISH COB NUTS	0 15
BRAZILS	0 10
BARCELONAS	0 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS & STORE DEALERS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES.
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL
Very Fine and Good.
Re. 1, Per lb.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
CHERRIES,
PEARS PINK,
PEARS WHITE,
GREENGAGES,
APRICOTS,
MIXED FRUITS,
PRESERVED GINGER,
GREEN & GOLD ORANGES.
Per lb., Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
STORE AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are fitted with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

No.	containing			Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stoppered Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	28 0
„ 2	„ 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½ „	35 0
„ 3	„ 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½ „	46 0
„ 4	„ 15		10½ by 6 by 4½ „	55 0
„ 5	„ 19		12 by 7 by 5½ „	77 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

No.	containing			Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stoppered Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	65 0
„ 7	„ 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ „	82 0
„ 8	„ 20		9½ by 9 by 6½ „	84 0
„ 9	„ 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½ „	100 0
„ 10	„ 14		9½ by 6½ by 5½ „	54 0
„ 11	„ 19		12½ by 8 by 5½ „	82 0
„ 12	„ 21		12 by 8 by 6½ „	86 0
„ 13	„ 23		9 by 7½ by 11 „	105 0
„ 14	„ 27		14½ by 12½ by 8 „	132 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

No.	containing			Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 64	Green Stoppered Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	120 0
„ 16	„ 34		18½ by 10 by 11 „	90 0
„ 17	„ 26		12½ by 8 by 9½ „	74 0
„ 18	„ 21		13 by 10 by 9 „	70 0
„ 19	„ 9		12½ by 9½ by 7 „	53 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights, in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 21-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 As. to Re. 1-4 per yard.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

INDIAN NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
20 Coloured views of Indian Scenery and People.
Rs. 2-4 per Book.

Apply early to
Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
„ G. CLARIDGE & Co.
„ HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
„ MORENAS & Co.
„ PEARSE & Co., Ld.
„ PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
„ TREACHER & Co., Ld.
„ STEWARD & Co.
TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.				CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	22 8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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STATIONERY. STATIONERY.
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By Winsor and Newton.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND SURVEYORS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
By Elliott Bros. and W. F. Stanley.
⁂ Case of Drawing Instruments from Rs. 12 to Rs. 185 always on hand.
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS,
By J. H. Steward.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, POCKET SUN-DIALS,
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH AND DEED BOXES,
WRITING AND STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND FRAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
And other Leather Goods.
MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY PENCIL CASES,
PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In the most Elegant Bindings.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
By Frith and Lalla Deen Diyal of Indore.
GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, POCKET CUTLERY.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
XMAS CARDS.
FROM ALL THE NOTED MAKERS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches long	Rs.	3-0 per box	
No. 2.	4 „	„	2-12	do.
No. 3.	3½ „ (thin)	„	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

			Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand, Full	Compass	...	250
Do. by Schröder (Mahogany)	do.	...	250
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	do.	...	350
Do. do. do.	do.	...	400
Sympathetic Square do. do.	do.	...	600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full	Compass	...	400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood	do.	...	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand	do.	...	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PASSENGERS
EX. S. S. MALWA,

WILL find every Requirement for Bungalow or Table Use at the Fort Establishment of

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SILK SOCKS!
"EXTRA STOUT TOPS."

	Per pair. In.	Rs. a.
RICH BLACK SILK, embroidered cardinal, old gold, blue, white, and black	9½ & 10 10 & 10½	9 8 10 8
SUPER BLACK SILK, handsomely embroidered fronts, old gold, cardinal, blue, white, neat well-covered designs	9½ & 10 10 & 10½	12 8 12 8
RICH NAVY BLUE, embroidered fronts, colours as above		12 0

"FOR DRESS OR SPECIAL WEAR."
SILK SOCKS!

	Per pair. In.	Rs. a.
RICH PEARL WHITE, embroidered red, blue, black, and self-side clocks	9½ & 10 10½ & 11	9 8 10 8
SUPER FINE FANCY STRIPES in variety of the latest designs	..	10 0
RICH PLAIN COLOURS, light blue, cardinal, burgundy, old gold	..	10 0

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., BOMBAY.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. ⁂THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best style at moderate prices.

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S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
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SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE SAME OLD STORY.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
INDIA INDORSES THE VERDICT
of AMERICA; ENGLAND! IRELAND, SCOTLAND and AUSTRALIA.

A CROWDED ENTHUSIASTIC Fashionable Audience } Greets { MR JOHN F SHERIDAN the ORIGINAL WIDOW O'BRIEN

and his FAMOUS COMPANY of AMERICAN and ENGLISH ARTISTS.

FUN FUN FUN on the } THE LARGEST RECEIPTS. THE MOST DECIDED HIT. THE BEST PLEASED AUDIENCE. { FUN FUN FUN on the

ever assembled in the

BRISTOL BRISTOL GAIETY THEATRE. MONEY REFUSED BEFORE 8-30 BRISTOL BRISTOL

The American Soubriette. } May Livingston. May Livingston. May Livingston. { scores a palpable Hit.

MR. E. C. DUNBAR.
MISS LUCY FRASER.
DIP ME IN THE GOLDEN SEA, HALLELUJAH, GOING BACK TO DIXEY.
THE GOVERNOR'S ONLY SON TIDDY FOL LOL FOL LOL.
SLEEP PRETTY BABY, LAUGHING SONG.
FOGARTY'S BALL. THE IRISH REEL.
COME BACK WHO'L BUY MY FLOWERS.
THE MAIDS OF THE MILL. THE DANDY BLUES.

MR. MARTYN HAGAN
MR. W. G. ALLAN
MR. CHAS. WOOD
MISS MAY MELVILLE
MR. ALFRED HOLLAND
MISS GERTIE ROY
MR. CLEMENT MORGAN.

MR. HENRY DELMAIN
All favourably received.
ENCORE AFTER ENCORE GREETS THE NEW SONGS
THE MUSIC LESSON, THE PLUM PUDDING,
GOLDEN LOVE, DON'T COME IN THE MORNING
ESTUDIANTINA, MY DARLING WHEN WE ARE MADE ONE
THE MILANESE MINSTREL SCOTTISH BLUE BELLS.
The Kitchen Band, &c., &c., &c.
NO DISSENTING VOICE
ALL ADMIT SUPERB DELIGHTFUL
The best entertainment ever in Bombay

A CARD

Mr. Sherdian regrets the Theatre was not elastic, thus enabling him to accomodate the hundreds turned away, but he wishes to inform those who were unfortunate enough to come late that tickets will be available for any evening this week when the same programme will be repeated.

Reserved Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co.

Cards of Admission: Boxes to hold 4 Rs. 16; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1 Back Seats As. 8.

PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that SOONDERJI SHIUJI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to THACKER GANGJI AKHAI the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office on Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as having been waived

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone-Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 611 4-9 square yards and bounded on the North by Breach Street, on the South by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the East partly by land in the occupation of Khimji Jiva and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the West by land in the occupation of Narrayen Virji assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and in the books of the Municipality under Ward No. 5410 and street No. 56, and which property is now in the occupation of the vendor.—Dated this 6th day of December 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND Co.

NOW ON HAND.
LETTS'S DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
FOR 1887.
CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR CARDS.
CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR CARDS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALMANACKS, ANNUALS AND 'XMAS NUMBERS.

Cassel's Illustrated Almanack	Rs.	0 6
Diprose's Annual	„	0 10
Hood's Comic Annual	„	0 10
Illustrated London Almanack	„	0 10
Raphael's Almanack	„	0 10
Robin, a Winter Annual with Coloured Plate	„	1 0
Yule Tide, 'Xmas Number	„	1 0
Winter's Annual, Mignon's Secret; by J. S. Winter	„	0 10
Zadkiel's Almanack	„	0 6

Orders Now Registered for XMAS NUMBER OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND GRAPHIC.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH,
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS Preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

Per case, Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE.

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, Strengthens the Hair, Promotes its Growth, and Keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.
ATKINSON'S
SOAPS.
WHITE ROSE.
STEPHANOTIS.
GERANIUM.
ESS. BOUQUET.
JOCKEY CLUB.
SANDAL WOOD.
FRANGIPANNE.

Per Case of three Tablets, Rs. 4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MEDICATED
JAPANESE
SANITARY PAPERS!
SANITARY PAPERS!!

A perfectly pure article for the Toilet & Lavatory.

ANTICEPTIC AND HYGIENIC.

This most useful Household requisite is made of the very best materials, entirely free from all Pernicious Chemicals. Is almost as soft as silk, and although it is very tough, will readily dissolve in water.

It is confidentially recommended
As the best article ever produced for the
Particular Purpose for which
it is intended.

				Rs. a.
Japanese Sanitary Paper in Pkts. of 500 sheets.				0 8
Do.	do.	do. 1,000	...	0 12
Do.	Rolls	each	...	0 12
Do.	Roll cutters	each	...	1 0

STRAY LEAVES!
STRAY LEAVES

From Japanese Papers, per volume ... 0 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST OFFERED.

COME AND SEE
CHEAP PLUSH COMPANIONS.
SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND SEE
ALBUMS AND SCRAP ALBUMS.
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COME AND SEE
NEW FANCY GOODS,
ALL LATEST NOVELTIES AS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
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COME AND SEE
TOYS AND DOLL.
CHOICEST SELECTION TO PLEASE CHILDREN.
SHROFF BROTHERS.

No. 6, Hornby Row.
No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that NAROTAMDAS TAPIDAS SONAWALA has contracted to purchase from HARILAL PRANJEEWANDAS MAJOO all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate,lying and being on the east side of second Portuguese Lane, now called Assembly Lane, in the Registration District of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 35, and now under ward No. 4414 and street No. 3, containing by admeasurement (203) square yards or there abouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the premises of General Assembly Institution, on the west by the said second Portuguese Lane now called Assembly Lane, on the north by the house of Francisco O'Pinto, and on the south by the house of Anna DeSouza. All persons naving any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, Lease, Gift, or anywise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time all claims and demands will be considered null and void and the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 6th December, 1886.

TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED a MUSIC TEACHER to give lessons on Piano from 10-15 a.m., to 11 a.m. daily. Apply, stating terms, to B. F. R., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRANSPOSING PIANO, nearly new, in handsome Walnut Case, Iron Frame, on commission sale at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, will be sold a bargain.

FOR SALE, a Pair of Waler Geldings, Black and Bay, Height about 15-2 and 7 years old, practically sound, quiet, and in daily use. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS.

BEFORE BUYING your Useful and Fancy ARTICLES, please enquire Prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best yet produced. A treasure in every house. No home need now be without one of them. For cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

"FRENCH DOLLS."—Just opened for 'Xmas; a magnificent assortment of French Toys and Dolls, from 4 as. each to Rs. 37. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church-gate-street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

'XMAS FESTIVITIES.—Orders for Cakes, plain or ornamented, are now being registered at the Western India Flour Mills, Grant Road, and at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Meadow Street, Fort.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Moholla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay Monkey-man, Colaba Church and 18 others, Rs. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED, to take charge of important works in Mofussil. Good pay will be given for an experienced man. Only experienced Europeans need apply. Address to Engineer Box 100, Bombay Post Office.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

A NOVELTY IN CAPS—We have a small consignment of Travelling Caps of various shapes made from the bark of the African Palm, for Lightness and Comfort they are unsurpassed. All sizes in stock, price Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Toll Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Abkari Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Indian Port Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel urvey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. PEARSE'S.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p m., in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort, A lage quantity of grey, white and colored piece goods, such as dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, drills, T cloth, prints, madapolums, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 7, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room the following:—

On account and at the risk of Wully Mohomed & Sons, of Delhi.

G. 180 4, 8 & 9, 4 Packages containing

1 handsome Dinner and Dessert Set (richly decorated with gold and colored flowers.) James Hinks & Son, most Valuable.

1 handsome Wall and Table Lamps. A valuable assortment of best Saddlery containing Riding and Cavalry Saddles, Saddle Bags, Saddle Cloths, Surcingles, Sets of Artillery, Cavalry, Rifle Officers, Sea Services and Volunteers' Accoutrements, Revolver Belts and Pouches, Cartridge Carriers, Box Bags, Dram Bottles, Leather Companions, Fishing Tackles and varieties of Kerosine Oil Stoves.

Will sell in small lots suit purchasers.

On account of whom it may concern.

For Xmas Presents.

A choice assortment of real Japanese Chinaware containing Handsome Flower Vases of varieties, Tea Services, Card Trays, Toilet Requisites, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 7, 1886.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colin ries, Exhibition Po Offices Lloyds, Board of Work &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

WANTED—AGENTS in BOMBAY, MADRAS and every MOFUSSIL TOWN and Station in India, to SELL HAMILTON'S PATENT TROUSER STRETCHERS; most liberal Commission.

Apply to
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Calcutta, Wholesa'e Agents for India.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1¼.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2¼.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound, Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS REDUCED FARES FOR RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the eighteenth of December 1886 to SATURDAY the first January 1887 (both days inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to and including Monday the seventeenth of January 1887.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, December 2, 1886.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories n Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. G. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th December 1886, the following revised timings will be adopted for the mixed trains.

MAIN LINE.

UP MIXED			DOWN MIXED.		
		P.M.			A.M.
Bhavnagar	Dep.	12 7	Wadhwan Junction	Dep.	5 21
Dhola Junction	Arr.	2 25	Dhola Junction	Arr.	10 3
Do.	Dep.	2 42	Do.	Dep.	10 28
Wadhwan Junction	Arr.	7 24			P.M.
			Bhavnagar	Arr.	12 43

BRANCH LINE.

UP MIXED.			DOWN MIXED		
		A.M.			A.M.
Dhola Junction	Dep.	10 45	Dhorajee	Dep.	8 0
		P.M.			P.M.
Dhorajee	Arr.	4 49	Dhola Junction	Arr.	1 49

By order.

W. W. TAIT
Assistant Traffic Superintendent,
In charge Traffic Department.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office Ghadechi, Nov. 24, 1886.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has imported the following goods of the best quality by s. s. Surat and s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind:—

Gent's Ellwood's Black Felt Hats	Rs.	7-8 to 8 each
Do. do. White and Shooting hat	„	10
Do. Neckties of different colours and fashions	Ans.	8 to Rs. 2 each
Do. Collars of different fashions	Rs.	4 to 5 per dozen.
Do. Argosy and other kinds of braces	„	1 to 3 per pair,
Do. Coloured and white English shirts	„	24 per dozen.
Do. Tweed coats and trousers for cold weather	„	10 to 12 per suit.
Do. Black coating coat and cashmere trousers	„	25 to 30 per suit.
Do. do. do. Morning coat, vest and Cashmere trousers	„	35 to 40 per suit,
Do. Black broadcloth dress coat vest and trousers	„	50 to 80 per suit.
Best White linen damask	„	1-8 per yard.

ઈશબજી આદમજી.

i. e, ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, November 30, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AWABAI, widow of COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE NANMODY, deceased of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims; and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 108 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 407 and New No 5424, old survey No. 256 and new survey No. 9247, together with the dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under street No. 54 and ward No. 2167; all which premises are situate at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said street, on the west by sweeper's passage separating the property under description from those of Nagurdas Virjee and Bhugwandas Virji, on the north by the property of Muncherjee Eduljee, and on the south by a sweeper's passage separating the property from that of Bhicajee, widow of Tamooljee Ruttonjee, and are at present occupied by Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Colah and other tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1886

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
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1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

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AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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Tannah*
Deewa
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Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Baiigaum
Deolalee B. Siding
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Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Jiso
Sulgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*‡

Parus
Dapkij
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapor
Mohona
Koorun‡
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Johwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickaago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

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Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Pareil
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Muroloe
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Byrchavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-Baraiyee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Liliapore Rd
Loctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate eram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapeigate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner
¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, Marine Battalion, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Agra (s), from Calcutta ; Lombardy (s), Hongkong ; and Tayaby, Cochin. Yesterday :—Bhownagar (s), from Bhownagar ; Akbar (s), Cutch Mandvi ; Malwa (s), London ; and Bacchante and Mariner, Muscat.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bocidana (s), for Galle ; and Arabia (s), Karachi and Coast.

Fair.—The annual Mahim fair will be held on Friday next, the 10th instant, and will continue for seven successive days.

Accident.—A woman named Rai, living at Khetwady, 3rd Lane, accidentally fell down a staircase on Sunday, and was severely injured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow ; Messrs. Baker, Begbie, Cobbold, Summer and Wallace *vs.* White : Mr. Dixon, Capts. Fenton, Hodgkinson and Sankey and Mr. Paul. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

Reported Theft.—Pestonjee Cooverji, living at Dhobie Talao, a bill collector to the Bombay Municipality, reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 179, alleged to have been stolen from his cupboard during his absence on Saturday. The money is said to be the property of the Municipality.

Accidents.—Thalia Tookaram, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock extension works, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while at work, got jammed between two wagons, and sustained a severe lacerated wound on the left knee joint. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Another labourer named Suddoo Bagoo, employed at the same works, at about 4 p.m. yesterday was knocked down by a wagon, and sustained severe injuries. He was also removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	London Life	Coote.
Grand Fantasia	Amazons	Migette.
Valse	Soiree d'Ete	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrback.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theft.—Shapoorjee Ruttonjee, a Parsee lad aged about 18 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold necklace, valued Rs. 130, from the person of a Parsee girl aged three years, named Motibai, while at a wedding party at Allbless Bagh on the 4th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged to be forgiven. Mr. Eduljee Massani, who appeared on accused's behalf, applied for a mitigation of sentence, on the ground that he was young and was under the influence of liquor at the time, and that he was the only support of his grandmother. His Worship, taking these circumstances into consideration, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Curious Conduct of the Maharajah Holkar.—The Khandwa correspondent of the *Central Indian News* writes :—" The young Maharajah of Indore, who had recently been to Bombay to meet his Excellency the Governor-General, telegraphed to one of the residents of Khandwa that he, on his way back to Indore, would, in accordance with the request expressed in that behalf, stop and accept an address which the people of Khandwa intended to deliver. The morning of Saturday, the 27th instant, was appointed for the purpose. Arrangements and preparations on a large scale and at some cost were made for his Highness's reception, but when everything was ready, the young Maharajah, true to his juvenile unsteadiness, quietly changed his programme, passed Khandwa by night, and left a courteous letter bearing the signature of his private secretary, intimating to the anxious citizens of Khandwa that, under the altered arrangements, it was impossible for his Highness to accept the address, and meet the residents of the place at the appointed time."

Postal Arrangements in Hyderabad.—Our attention has recently been forcibly called to the very serious inconvenience and, we might say loss, to which the people of Hyderabad are subjected by reason of the non-reciprocity between the British and Moglai Post-offices within these territories. Neither will recognize the stamps of the other, and each treats letters with the stamp of the other as 'bearing,' and demands the enhanced rate from the addressee. In Secunderabad the inconvenience is even greater, for here there is no Moglai Post-office, and no means of obtaining Moglai stamps. Those, therefore, who have occasion to correspond with anyone in the districts, have to send all the way to Afzul Gunj—five miles—to procure a stamp, and to send to the same place to post his letter.—*Deccan Times.*

The Portuguese Mission in Hyderabad.—On Friday the spiritual subjects of his Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East despatched their petition to Pope Leo XIII. and his Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, praying that the terms of the Concordat may not be carried into execution. The petition is written in Portuguese and signed by nearly all the Goanese parishioners of the Portuguese church in this station. The petitioners submit that they were the first to preach the gospel of peace, long before the *Propagandists* were ever dreamt of ; that their labours in the dominion of his Highness the Nizam were so much appreciated that his Highness ordered all the Portuguese vicars to be paid a monthly salary from his Highness's Treasury, a boon which they enjoy even at the present date ; that the Nizam as a mark of special favour placed his band at the disposal of the Portuguese Vicar-General to be used on grand and festive occasions, a concession which is exclusively enjoyed by them up to date and not by the Italian Mission ; that there are at present three churches and two chapels belonging to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa within the dominion of his Highness the Nizam, each of which can well afford to support itself ; that the *Padroado* would continue to work successfully in its zealous mission within the dominion of his Highness the Nizam, but for the arrival of foreign missionaries. After recapitulating the past history of the Portuguese Mission in the dominion of his Highness the Nizam, the petitioners pray that their prayer may be heard, and that justice may be meted out to them.—*Ibid.*

Artillery Sports at Secunderabad.—The annual sports of the Royal Artillery, which came off on Wednesday last, proved a decided success, and the opinion of those present was that it was the best they had witnessed for many a year. The various events on the card were well contested. The tent-pegging was exceptionally good, and the pegs had to be taken sideways to decide the ties. There were only a few entries for the Elephant Race, but, notwithstanding this, it was a great success. The High Jump was won by Dr. Reis, D-1. The Putting the Shot, Long Jump, 100 yards, Staff Sergeants' Race and Hurdle Race were won by Trumpeter-Sergeant Guynan. Gunner MacMeekin of the D-1 won the One Mile Race in very good form. Driver Poxon, H-B., R. H. A., came in first in the ¼ Mile Flat and Half Mile Race. Bombardier Smith 4-1 came in for the Obstacle Race, and Sergeant-Farrier Town, H.B., R. H. A., for the Wheel Race. The Tug-of-War was won by H-B., R H. A., against the D-1, R. A. Gunner Grummet 4-1 carried away the first prize in the Veterans' Race. The sports being over, the prize were very kindly presented to the winners by Mrs. Rawlins, each winner, as he came up, being greeted with ringing cheers. Colonel Rawlins presented Sergeant-Major Bodycote, H-B., R. H. A., with a prize for being the best man-at-arms, and as he came up he was lustily cheered by the spectators. It will be interesting to mention that only three competitors entered for this event, and it was difficult to form an opinion as to who would win, when one finishing point decided the question in favour of Sergeant-Major Bodycote.—*Ibid*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE L. M. and S. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates were declared to have passed the examination :—

CLASS FIRST.

Shapurjee Dossabhoy Bharucha and Navrojee Kavasjee Kallianvala.

CLASS SECOND.

Kharsedjee Pestonjee Boyce, Gabriel Francis Gonsalves, Jamsedjee Fardunjee Kamder, Kashinath Vaman Kane, Mancherjee Kavasjee Kanga, Dvarkanath Ramnath Khote, Navrojee Maneckjee Lakdavalla, Hormasjee Maneckjee Mama, Pranjivan Jugjivan Mehta, Sorabjee Kharshedjee Mehta, Vithaldas Narbheram Mehta, Ratansha Maneckjee Mehta and Sorabjee Hormusjee Pochkhanavalla.

The Charles Morehead Prize for proficiency in Clinical Medicine has been awarded to Hormasjee Maneckjee Masina.

The Balkrishna Sudamjee Prize for proficiency in Midwifery has been awarded to Novrojee Kavasjee Kallianvalla.

THE ST. XAVIER'S INSTITUTION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice West presided last evening at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of St. Xavier's school. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity with visitors, and the gallery was crammed with the boys attending the institution and their friends. At first several of the boys went through a programme of vocal and instrumental music in a way which did credit to themselves and their teachers. The following report showing the progress of the institution was then read by Father J. Mayr, S. J., the rector of the College.

We close with 1,329 names registered on the College rolls against 1,040 at the end of the preceding year. Of these 143 belong to the College Department and 261 to the Upper School Division. The results obtained at the University Examinations in 1885-86 are as follows :—In the Matriculation Examination 27 passed ; Mr. Ali Najmudin Tyabji having been awarded the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship, Mr. Lakmichund Tejpal Meisheri, the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship. Five candidates were successful in the 2nd B. A. Examination, of whom Mr. Mahasuk Narsindas Shah and Mr. Behramji Hirjibhai Warden, passed in the second class. In the 1st B. A. Examination 13 were successful ; of these Mr. Mahomed Akbar Najarally Hydari and Mr. Nowroji Palanji Pavri passed in the second class, Mr. Hydari having obtained for the third time the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship. In the P. E. Examination we had 27 successful candidates, 8 in the second class ; this being one-half of the total number passed in the second class. That the work doing in this institution and its success are not inferior to those of the other colleges in the Presidency may be gathered from the consideration of the following comparative results :—St. Xavier's College.—Matriculation Examination 77·1 per cent., P. E Examination 56 per cent. 1st, B. A. Examination 41·9 per cent., 2nd B. A. Examination 83·3 per cent. The other colleges of the Presidency.—Matriculation Examination 36·7 per cent., P. E. Examination 26 per cent., 1st B. A. Examination 37·46 per cent., 2nd B. A. Examination 47·4 per cent. In addition to the scholarships already mentioned, we must add, that one of our pupils, who took his degree last year, Mr. Pestonji Sorabji, Kotwal, has been selected for the Government of India Scholarship, and is now prosecuting his studies in England. In conclusion, we beg to express our heartfelt thanks to the gentlemen who have so generously contributed to our prize fund. The enumeration of their names would be too long, but we cannot help mentioning the name of Mr. Dinshaw Manockji Petit, who has on various occasions shown himself a friend to this institution ever since its establishment, but above all by presenting year after year his contribution of Rs. 50 towards our prizes.

The prizes having been awarded, Mr. Justice West made an able speech, expatiating, from different points of view, upon the good which the St. Xavier's and other kindred institutions were calculated to do in turning out pupils with the intellectual equipment required to enable them to fill their position, whatever it might happen to be, as useful members of society. The chairman dwelt upon the beneficial effects of European thought and civilization upon the communities to which the boys belonged, as well as upon the state, teaching them to be most loyal and devoted subjects of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. In the course of his address, Mr. West made a reference, which was much appreciated, to Lord Ripon, who, not very long ago, had stood in the place occupied by the speaker on that occasion, and bore cordial testimony to the intense interest evinced by his lordship in the progress of education.

The speech was followed by a dramatic entertainment, which was an adaptation from Moliere, entitled the Shopkeeper turned Gentleman. The piece went merrily along, especially with the buffoonery of Charles Lauder as Mr. Jourdan. It would be invidious to particularize where all did their several parts really very well indeed. Distinctness and correct intonation were not among the least noticeable merits of the juvenile performers.

We hold over a detailed report of the proceedings.

THE STRANDING OF THE OORUN.

A Marine Court of Enquiry assembled yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court, under the presidency of Mr. C. P. Cooper, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s. s. Oorun on the coast during the late cyclone. The Court was composed of Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., H. M. S. Briton, Mr. Wylie, Master of the County of York, Mr. R. Partridge, Master of the s. s. Stella, and Mr. G. Veale, Master of the s. s. Aspatria, who acted as nautical assessors.

Mr. Little, solicitor to Government, conducted the enquiry.

Ishmael Ibrahim, the master of the s. s. Oorun, in answer to Mr. Little, said : I hold a certificate of competency as master, granted by the Government of Bombay in 1879. I have been in command of the Oorun for the last three years. She is an iron built paddle steamer, 70 horse-power, with a registered tonnage of 162 tons, and belongs to Hajee Jumabhoy Laljee. I have made trips in her as far as Bhavnagar, and down the coast as far as Goa. Her crew on the last voyage was 28, all told. There were boats on board capable of carrying 50 persons, and 13 life buoys. I steer down the coast by observations of the land and by the compass on the bridge. I had a complete set of charts of the west coast of India and two hand leads and a deep sea lead. I left Bombay last on the 17th November, with about 200 passengers. The ship drew 6ft. forward and 5ft. aft. We arrived at Ratnagiri at 3-30 a.m. on the 18th and landed about 75 passengers, taking in 20 more. We left Ratnagiri at 3-40 a.m. There was no moonlight and the night was dark. I then steered due south by the bridge compass and stood about ¾ of a mile from the shore. After giving the necessary orders to the serang, whose watch it was, I went to sleep on the bridge, as I had had no sleep the previous night. About 25 minutes after I had gone to sleep, I was awakened by a shock to the ship. I at once telegraphed " stop her," and looked for the serang. He was not on the bridge ; the seacunny was there alone. From him I learnt that the serang was forward, and his answer showed that he was half-asleep. A few minutes after this the ship struck against a rock. I then saw the serang, who said he had been forward. We then ran planks out, from the paddle-box to the cliff, which was a high one, and on them landed the passengers. In the morning I noticed the corpse of a woman on the rock, a few yards from the ship. I believe, from enquiries I made, that she had been knocked off or missed her footing from the plank in the rush the passengers made to get ashore. I did not see the accident, and believe none other occurred. We stayed ashore for about eight days, trying to get the ship right. The steamer had many holes in her, in her bottom and in the paddle-box. There are only two watches during the 24 hours. The tindal and I keep one watch, and the serang keeps the other. When the vessel comes in or goes out of any port, I always take charge of her. At 12 o'clock the tindal was relieved by the serang, and I was awake till 3-30 p.m. I kept up because I thought I would touch Ratnagiri soon, and after that I would sleep.

Mr. Little : But why keep up for 3½ hours for nothing ?

Witness : I did not think it safe to go to sleep, as I noticed a fog hanging over the shore, obscuring it. It was there when we left Ratnagiri and after we struck. I did not use the lead, as it is not usual to do so. We only require 5 or 6 fathoms of water. I gave no directions for the heaving of the lead. I do not think three or four cables' length from the shore a safe distance to keep from the shore. The steamer struck twice. I gave the serang directions to keep away from the shore and other necessary orders about the course. The serang is my enemy, and now he has cut my throat. About a year ago he had to leave the vessel on my account. I complained against him, as he never did his duty properly. He rejoined the ship two or three months ago, and since then I have not quarrelled with him. I can't say how the ship went ashore. How can I, I was asleep ?

Mr. Little : You don't charge the serang then with wilfully running the the ship ashore ?

Witness : No I can't, how can I ?

The Court : Did you take any bearings this night, or did you steer as usual by the shore ?

Witness : It is this ; we see the light and steer by it in the usual way.

Mr. Little : You say you stopped your engines, why did you not reverse ?

Witness : I could not, as the forehold was full of water, and the right paddle wheel was jammed between the rocks.

Mr. Little : Did you give any orders to the man at the wheel ?

Witness : I gave him none. He appeared to be sleeping at the wheel.

Rana Mita was then called, and examined. He said he had been a serang for the last 20 years. He has had quarrels with the last witness.

At this stage the Court adjourned

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·940
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	61·3
Relative humidity of Air	·554
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, NE, NW, NNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	325

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—Dec. 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

ALLEGED SHARE SPECULATION BY A MILL AGENT.

CHUTTOORBHOOJ GOVERDHUN AND OTHERS *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs brought this suit for an order that the defendants should make full and complete discovery of the promissory notes, executed by the plaintiffs, which may be in their possession or power ; that they may be delivered up by them and cancelled ; that, meanwhile, the defendants be restrained from endorsing over, parting with, or otherwise dealing with the notes ; and that the suits in the Small Causes Court may be stayed until the decision of this suit, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiffs ; the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the first and second defendants, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and Gulbai his wife ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Muncherjee Framjee Tumbolee, Dinsha Dosabhoy Curranee, and Sulleman Allybhoy, the third, fourth, and fifth defendants respectively.

The plaintiffs in this case are Chuttoorbhooj Goverdhun and Kessowdas Purbhoodas, who stated that the defendant Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday is a member of the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., agents of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company. The firm had for many years past been in insolvent circumstances, and had assigned over all their assests and earnings, save a small sum reserved to them for the benefit of their creditors. The plaintiffs were employed under the agents to procure tenders for the supply of stores required for the mill of the company on salaries of Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 respectively. From the year 1881, while the plaintiffs were so employed, the defendant Nusserwanjee himself supplied a portion of the stores in the name of the plaintiffs and others, giving plaintiffs a small share in the profits ; and the relations between the plaintiffs and the defendant Nusserwanjee then became of a very confidential nature. The defendant Muncherjee was a relation of Nusserwanjee, and was employed under him in the mills, and also as secretary to a charitable trust, of which Nusserwanjee is the managing trustee. The defendant Dinsha was employed under Nusserwanjee, who was one of the agents in Bombay of Messrs. John Campbell and Co. ; and the defendant Sulleman supplied twine to the mill under the orders of Nusserwanjee. In July 1884, Nusserwanjee began to speculate in shares of the mill and in shares of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company. The plaintiffs effected the sale and purchase of the shares, and also from time to time raised money on the security of the shares to pay for them. For these services, the plaintiff's were allowed a small share in the profits, but were not liable for any losses. In November 1884, Nusserwanjee began in a like manner to speculate in the shares of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, and employed the plaintiffs to assist him in his speculations. The greater number of these shares were purchased for future delivery on fixed or *vaiyada* days. The contracts and the bought and sold notes relating to them were always made out by the brokers in the name of Nusserwanjee, who informed the plaintiffs that Mr. Richard Redfern, manager of his mill, supplied part of the capital for the last-mentioned speculations. The capital in the hands of Nusserwanjee was not sufficient to enable him to take up the shares, and they were mortgaged in the name of the plaintiffs, or Davidas Jivandas, a mehta employed in the mill. In this manner shares were purchased in November 1884 for delivery in the following month, and in that month for delivery in February 1885, and in January and February 1885 for delivery in February and March following. In December 1884, the capital at Nusserwanjee's command was all exhausted ; and he was obliged to borrow money from various persons to carry on his speculations. In February 1885 Nusserwanjee was unable to take up the shares, and it was arranged that they should be taken up by Callianjee Ruttonjee, Kalidas Jootha, Javar Damodhur, and Tribhowun Javer, the first and last-named of whom were persons connected in business with the defendant's mill. The shares so taken up were about 265 in number, and were taken over at the price of Rs. 985 per share. The shares deliverable in March 1885 were 92 and had been purchased at prices varying from Rs. 1,110 to Rs. 1,175 per share ; and Nusserwanjee knew that he could not possibly take them up. He then suggested to the plaintiffs that they should give out that they had purchased the shares on their own account, remarking that the vendors would readily compromise with them, and that he would supply the requisite funds. The plaintiffs consented to the proposal, and made out a statement of account of shares of the Jivraj Balloo mill of the March *vaiyada* liability for which Nusserwanjee wished to repudiate. Shortly after the arrangement was entered into, the plaintiffs at Nusserwanjee's request signed several promissory notes in the English language, which the plaintiffs were unable to read, but which Nusserwanjee said were in his own favour and in favour of the defendants Gulbai and Muncherjee, and that Nusserwanjee intended by means of such notes to influence the vendors of the shares to compromise the more readily with the plaintiffs. He added that the notes were for the aggregate amount of Rs. 17,000, and that, unless they were of such a large amount, they would not have the desired effect upon minds of the vendors. The plaintiffs signed those notes without receiving any consideration whatever, and delivered them to Nusserwanjee. About a fortnight later, plaintiffs signed two promissory notes for Rs. 500 each in favour of defendant Muncherjee, and delivered them to Nusserwanjee without receiving any consideration whatever. The vendors of a large number of the shares deliverable in March 1885 compromised the claims in respect thereof. Some of the compromises were effected by Nusserwanjee alleging that he was not interested in them ; some by Rustomjee Eduljee Master, employed in the defendant's mill ; and some by the plaintiffs. The moneys for the compromises were supplied by Nusserwanjee, who retained the documents relating to them. The plaintiffs now believed that his real object was to obtain a hold over them and induce them not to divulge the facts connected with the March *vaiyada* and the other transactions. In pursuance of his scheme, Nusserwanjee induced plaintiffs to go to the office of his solicitors, Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, and sign a declaration relating to the residue of the shares in reference to which a compromise had not then been effected ; and which declaration plaintiffs signed on the 23rd April in the presence of Mr. Leslie Crawford. Plaintiffs had often requested Nusserwanjee to hand back the promissory notes to them, but as he did not do so, they had caused notices to be sent to him and to the other defendants. Defendant Muncherjee had sued plaintiffs in February 1886 upon one of the promissory notes for Rs. 500, and obtained a decree against them in the Small Causes Court. He had filed another suit in respect of the other note. Nusserwanjee had also filed two suits upon two promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Defendant Sulleman was in possession of another of the promissory notes, and alleged that it had been given him by Nusserwanjee ; and two more notes were in possession of the defendant Dinsha. The plaintiffs were apprehensive that Nusserwanjee would seek to enforce payment of those notes unless restrained by the Court.

The defendant Nusserwanjee, in his written statement, denied as absolutely false the statement that he supplied a portion of the stores to the New Dhurumsey Mills in the names of the plaintiffs and others, giving them a small share in the profits. He said that he had never been interested, directly or indirectly, in the supply of stores to the company. The defendant Muncherjee Framjee Tumboli, if at all related to the first defendant, was but a very distant connection. It was true that he was the secretary to the trustees of the charities endowed by the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, but it was not the case that he had ever had any regular employment under the first defendant in the New Dhurumsey Company. He had occasionally assisted in getting the English accounts of the company transcribed into Guzerati, for which he had, from time to time, received small payments. The defendant, Dinshaw Dosabhoy Curranee, had been for many years a clerk in the service of Messrs. John Campbell and Co., for whom, some years ago, the first defendant and his uncle, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, were appointed constituted attorneys in Bombay. Dinshaw was in the service of that firm long before the first defendant was appointed their constituted attorney, and he still continued in the employment of that firm, although the first defendant and his uncle ceased about a year ago to act as constituted attorneys for the firm in Bombay. The first defendant further stated that the transactions in which he had engaged in regard to the sale and purchase of shares in the Dhurumsey Company and the Maneckjee Petit Company were very few indeed. It was not true that the plaintiffs had effected purchases and sales of the shares for the first defendant, though it was possible he might have occasionally desired them to give messages on his behalf to the brokers whom he employed in connection with the transactions. It was also wholly untrue that the plaintiffs had, from time to time, raised money on the security of such shares to pay for them. It was also absolutely false that the plaintiffs were allowed by the first defendant any share in these transactions, or that they were in any way interested in them. It was true that in November 1884 he did speculate in the shares of the Jivraj Balloo S. and W. Company, and that in connection with these transactions the plaintiffs sometimes assisted him, and he occasionally (though very seldom) gave orders to the brokers in reference to the transactions through one or other of the plaintiffs. As a rule, however, these transactions were conducted by the first defendant personally with the brokers, and it was only on occasions when he found it necessary to send orders to be acted on immediately and the brokers did not happen to come to his office that he sent messages to them through the plaintiffs, and on these occasions the brokers always used to see him eventually to obtain his confirmation of the orders so given. It was true that in respect of these transactions in the Jivraj Balloo S. and W. Company, Mr. Richard Redfern was interested jointly with the first defendant, and it was for that reason that, in mortgaging those shares, he (the first defendant,) sometimes employed the names of the plaintiffs and Davidas Jivandas as his nominees with their consent. The first defendant made purchase in the Jivraj Balloo S. & W. Company during the months of November and December 1884 for delivery respectively in the months of December 1884 and February 1885. It was, however, wholly untrue that in January and February 1885 he made any purchases for delivery in the months of February and March following. On the 3rd January 1885, he was taken seriously ill, and remained so for the first five or six days in February. His life was despaired of for a time, and during the whole period of his illness he was altogether unable to transact any business whatever, and he neither saw nor had communications with either of the plaintiffs. Towards the end of the first week in February, when he was slowly recovering, he for the first time saw the plaintiffs at his bungalow, and it was then that he first heard from them that, during the month of January, they had, without his knowledge or permission, instructed brokers to make certain purchases and sales of shares in the Jivraj Balloo S. & W. Company on his account, some for cash and some for delivery in February, and they alleged as a reason for so doing that they believed at the time that they were acting in his interest. The first defendant at first declined to have anything to do with these transactions, but after very much persuasion from the plaintiffs he consented to accept the responsibility for them on their handing him a letter in which they begged him to take up those purchases and promised to pay the losses which should arise from so doing to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The plaintiffs, while they told him of the purchases which they had so made in January for February *vaiyada* told him nothing whatever about certain other purchases which he shortly afterwards learned they had then made and were making of shares in the Jivraj Balloo S. and W. Company for March *vaiyada*. In March 1885, claims were made against the first defendant in respect of some of these latter transactions by solicitors' notices, purporting to be written on behalf of the vendors of the shares, and in which it was alleged that the purchases had been made by him. All these transactions he at once repudiated, and having but little confidence in the plaintiffs, and fearing that they might afterwards be tampered with by any of the persons so claiming against him, he succeeded in inducing them, on the 23rd April 1885, to make a declaration stating the facts in regard to the purchases for February and March *vaiyada*. In settling the liability which he had undertaken in respect of the shares purchased for February *vaiyada*, the first defendant found that the losses on those transactions were much heavier than he had anticipated, and he deemed it advisable to obtain, and did obtain, from the plaintiffs promissory notes for the sum of Rs. 10,000, which they had agreed to pay in respect of these losses. The two notes, dated respectively 18th and 19th March 1885, which the plaintiffs had signed in favour of Muncherjee Framjee Tumboli had nothing whatever to do with the notes given to the first defendant ; nor did the latter hand back to the plaintiffs two notes or request them to sign two others in favour of Muncherjee. The allegation that the first defendant had suggested to the plaintiffs that they should give out that they had purchased the shares deliverable in March on their own account was false. It was also untrue that he had represented to the plaintiffs that he intended by means of the promissory notes to influence the vendors of the shares to compromise more readily with the plaintiffs. One Lukhmidas Purshotamdas, the alleged vendor of some of the shares deliverable in March, filed a suit against the first defendant in the Small Causes Court. He repudiated the liability, and eventually the claim was settled for Rs. 1,000, which sum was paid to him by the plaintiff Kesowdas. The first defendant had now in his possession, and had never parted with, any of the notes handed to him by the plaintiffs.

The other defendants made written statements in corroboration of the allegations made by Nusserwanjee. The plaintiff Chuttoorbhooj was the first witness called, but his evidence had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

December 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Causes.

389-84—Khunderao M.—Bapooji Casinath and another vs. Nursidas Jetram and another.—Little, S. F. and N. Part heard.
477-85—T. H. Pearse (for pauper) Butta Ramsett vs. Vithul Gunput.—Payne, G. and S.

Admiralty Suit.

5-85—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and another vs. The steamship Celerity.—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Causes.

376-84—Crawford and B.—Morarji Sewji vs. Goculdas Mulji and others.—Craigie, L. and O., and Pestonji and R.
513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.
493-85—J. C. Cama.—Ismalkhan Husseinkhan vs. Abdebhai Kurrimbhai—P., G. and S., N. and H., M. and B., B. and H., and T, D. and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Summary Suit.

345-86—Nanu and H.—Jehangir Eduljee Davur vs. Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

42-86—Crawford and B.—E. M. D. Fogo and others vs. A. Hofmann and another—Partly decreed.
396-86—Ardesir H. and D.—L. N. Banajee vs. Herabai and others. Part heard.
397-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—L. N. Banajee vs. Josey Soerjee Vussonjee and another.
438-86—Jefferson, B. and B.—Samulbhai Nathubhai vs. Dwarkadas Lalbhai and others—Tyabjee and D, and Balk and B.
439-86—Tyabjee and B,—Gopalbhai Manilal and others vs. Janee Balakhiram Aditram and another.
446-86—In person—Lilladhur Javerchund and others vs. Buldeojee Panchoria.
461-86—Chalk, W. and S.—The Oriental Loan Association vs. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee.
481-86—In person—Lalljee Champsey and others vs. Sha Panachund Khodedas and another.
482-86—Payne, G. and S.—Kulianjee Ludha vs. Dhurumsey Tricum—Thakurdas, D. and C.
483-86—Tyabjee and D.—Alladin Bhurmul vs Mohomed bin Arab Bharucha.
484-86.—In person Prema Jaitha and others vs. Mahoomed Sidick Abdoolrahman.
485-86.—Craigie, L. and O.—Abdoolhoosen bin Hajee Zanel Abedin Shirazee vs. Abdool Aziz bin Manzie Jefferson—B. and D.
490-86.—Little, S. F. and N.—Khima Raja vs. Memon Abdoola Jewa.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

251-86—Hore, C. and B.—Dharamsey Meghjee vs. Damodhur Meghji and others.—Little, S. F. and N. and Tyabjee and D. Part heard.
286-86—Balk and B.—Khooshal Hurjewan vs. Merwanji Khursetji.—Wadia and G.
288-86—R. Skipsey.—Mankimbai and others vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

324-85—Khunderao M.—Nanbhai and others vs. Fatmabai—Payne, G. and S. Part heard.
302-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Meethumal Dwarkadas and others.—vs. Moolchund Khataumul and others.
82-85—Ardesir, H. and D. Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.—Crawford and B.
50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv and another vs. Muddon Madhowrao and others—Thakurdas, D. and C.
141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Soonderjee vs. Goswami Shri Girdharji G. Maharaj.—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

119-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Chaturbhooj Govurdhun and another vs. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others.—Crawford and B. Part heard.
222-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman vs. Cassam Haji Mitha and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., T. and R., and W. and G.
327-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another.—Wadia and G.
85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C.C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and Little, S. F. and N.
86-83—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C. C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and L. S. F. and N.
240-36—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Koreji Kessowji and others vs. Nathu Lallji and others.—Little, S. F. and N.
256-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hassunbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ltd.—Winter and B.
287-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Chunilal Jodhraj vs. The G. I. P. R. Co.—Tobin and R.

THE BOMBAY COURT OF THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Commander Lovett Cameron, R.A., C.B., writes as follows in the *Reveu Coloniale Internationale* :—

In the Bombay Court the two screens have the advantage of being constructed in accordance with a general design, and form a collection of beautiful woodcarving. For this design we are indebted to Mr. Griffiths, Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art, which is doing valuable and excellent work. In these splendid screens, the Bhavnagar section of four bays is the most remarkable, and Mr. Sims, the State Engineer, must be congratulated on the happy selection he has made from the materials at his hand, as models in the mosques of the city of Ahmedabad, in the words of the worthy traveller and diplomat Sir Thomas Rowe 'a goodly city as large as London.' The mosques from which the details are taken were built near four hundred years ago, and furnish a wealth of artistic work, in carving and architecture, and also in perforated brass work of which two windows are here given as specimens. Mr. Sims was not less fortunate in finding artisans who could copy this old work intelligently, and who must have been possessed both of artistic instinct and knowledge of *technique*, and whose existence promises well for the artistic future of India, if the rulers of that country only continue their present wise and beneficent system of encouraging indigenous talent and art. This Bhavnagar section was constructed in Bhavnagar itself, while those belonging to the Royal Commission, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and H. H. the Rao of Cutch, were made in Bombay by the native workmen of the East India Art Manufacturing Company under the careful supervision of Mr. Wimbridge, who has chosen the details for the Commission and Cutch sections from the mosques Mahafiz Khan, Shapur, Dastar Khan and Rani Sipri, which, as we have already seen, proved a fount of inspiration for the workmen of Mr. Sims, while the Baroda section has been taken from houses in Surat. Another section is that representing Junagar and made at Dalpat Natthu.

It is not only in abundance of carved ornament that these screens are so rich, but they are also especially noteworthy, as showing the true principles of Indian construction and how well teak, which is in Europe almost always despised by the joiner, carver and cabinet maker, lends itself to the highest artistic treatment, and how this apparently refractory wood can be treated with the utmost delicacy of detail. At the end of the Bombay screens in the centre of the gallery stands the Baroda pigeon house, which is a most beautiful specimen of carving and is presented by the Gaekwar. This pigeon-house forms a striking object on entering the Indian art gallery, and all the praise that has been bestowed on the screens of Bombay may be fairly shared by it, but unfortunately the designer could not leave well alone, and perched on the flat top (which is purposely left flat and clear in these pigeon houses for the birds to rest on) is a model of a cenotaph, which, fine in itself, is in its present situation incongruous and absurd, though in the absence of the clustering cloves, it will no doubt be considered by many as forming a handsome superstructure to their home.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime piece, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0
Fore do do. per piece	0	14	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	10	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	8	0
Fore Do Do	1	0	0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0	13	0
Fore Do Do	0	11	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0	6	0
Pork, salt, English, per lb	0	12	0
Do. fresh, per lb.	0	4	0
Do. salt, country, per lb.	0	4	6
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	7
Do. Bajri per lb.	0	0	6
Poultry—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	11	0
Do. middling, each	0	10	0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1	4	0
Do. do. middling, each	1	0	0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0	10	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	8	0
Chickens, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	0	0
Partridges per each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	12	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Ducks, wild, each	1	0	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Snipe, per pair	0	1	0
Quails, per dozen	1	14	0
Teel, per pair	0	9	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	1	0	0
Babool, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	9
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	9
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	0	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	3	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Khaire, per candy	8	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	6
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	8
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	7	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	3	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	4	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	4	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	0	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	10	0
Oats, per phurra	5	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	8	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	12	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	4	0
Peas, per phurra	3	12	0
Toor, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	12	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
Dry Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	1	3
Do. do. small, each	0	0	9
Surmaye, large, each	0	14	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Palah, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	2
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	2	0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	4	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	9
Do. do. small, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	6
Do. do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Turnips, large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small do.	0	8	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Tomatoes, per seer	0	2	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French Beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	1	0	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0	4	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	0	9
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	9
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Rosselles, per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	8	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	12	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	6	0
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0	5	0
Apples, Verona, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Custard apples, per dozen	0	12	0
Fresh Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1	0	0
Do. do. medium	0	10	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	6	0
Do. Black, large, per pair	1	8	0
Do. do. small, per pair	1	0	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	1	0	0
Bouie, very large, per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large	1	4	0
Ghoal, large, each	3	0	0
Do. small	2	0	0
Bhing, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	0
Bumlows, per score	0	4	0
Jiptee, large, per each	1	0	0
Do. small, per each	0	8	8
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	6
Lobsters, each	0	2	0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do.	7½ „	0	9	„
White Twist and Rolls ..	13 „	2	0	„
Plain Brown Loaves ..	15 „	1	3	„
Servants' Brown do. ..	14 „	1	0	„

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas ; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-families, Schools, Ship-masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payment if they choose.

Measures.

1 Ser	Is equal to	1 lb. 6 ozs.
1 Payali	do.	5 „ 9 „
1 Phara	do.	89 „
1 Candy	do.	712 „

Bombay Weight.

1 Ser	Is equal to	11 1/5 ozs.
1 Maund	do.	28 lb.
1 Candy	do.	560 „
1 Candy of firewood	do.	784 „

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per seer, 1st sort	0	1	3
Rolong „ „	0	1	2
Flour „ 2nd sort	0	1	0
Rolong „ „	0	1	0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day, viz., from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede, and are cheaper in the evening.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,95,897
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	2,44,626
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	2,56,408
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,470
Loans	Inc.	„	93,598
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	7,21,425
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,01,218
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	2,40,112

Although this statement only shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 2½ lakhs, the actual increase in the trade demand amounts to about 10½ lakhs. In this however there is nothing to induce apprehensions of dearer money, as whatever the slight movements with the Bank may be, there can be no doubt as to the extreme ease prevailing in the open market. Advances have been made on Government Paper to-day at 2 per cent. per annum, and even at that rate there are more lenders than borrowers at the moment.

Exchange :—The upward movement in Sterling still continues, and we have to record a further rise to-day of ⅛d. to 5-32d. per rupee. No very large extent of business has been done, only a moderate amount of Private Paper having been offered, while the remand for Bank Bill has been even more limited. Silver is still the source from which the upward impetus is derived, private messages we hear quoting 45⅞d buyers, 46d. sellers, but where firmness in the metal originates remains as before a matter of pure speculation. We quote to-day for ready Bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 21-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-8 to 21-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 23-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 7-8d.	„
Francs „ „	1·88½d.	„

Government Paper keeps steady in tone without however much activity. For Fours ready we quote Rs. 97⅞, forward delivery Rs. 97⅞. Fours-and-a-half are firm at Rs. 101⅝. Reuter's closing quotations from London of Saturday's date report an advance of ⅛ in the former and ⅛ in the latter, while the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is also ⅛ dearer at 100⅞.

Shares :—The market exhibits no new development of any importance. Spinning and Weaving mills are generally steady with few fluctuations, Empress and Khatao Muckonjee are Rs. 5 lower, while Manockji Petit are Rs 5, Coorla Rs. 10, and Indian Manufacturing Rs. 15 share higher. Treacher and Co.'s share are in request at Rs. 1,135 ; other companies are mostly unchanged.

Cotton :—Reuter's arrival quotations show a partial decline of 1-64d. on Saturday notwithstanding the strong tone he previously reported, but this has had no effect here to-day, the demand having been about as steady as we have had it this season, more particularly on the part of exporters. We estimate that business to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 bales has been done locally, irrespective of direct up-country purchases, and the whole of it or certainly by far the largest proportion is of a *bona fide* character. Good Broach has changed hands at Rs. 207 to Rs. 208, Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 150, Fine at Rs. 163, Good Khangaum at Rs. 178 for March, and Fully Good Bhownugger at Rs. 184, Fine at Rs. 193 for April delivery. These figures are about the top quotations of Saturday, but it is pretty evident that an advance would have been established but for the upward movement in Exchange.

Wheat is reported firm from London, with an advance of 6d. per quarter in No. 2 Club, and here notwithstanding the rise in the rupee prices for ready stuff are slightly dearer under an active demand. New Crop however continues neglected at previous rates. We quote :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-8-0	per owt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-7-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-3-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-3-0	„

Seeds are quiet with very little doing. Linseed which is quoted partially 6d. per quarter lower from London, is particularly dull.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton	3,287	bales.
Wheat	34,644	cwts.
Linseed	4,787	„
Rapeseed	3,124	„
Gingelly	9,748	„

Freights are steady with a very fair enquiry for tonnage. Three steamers, the Aspatria, Stella, and Hypatia, are reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent to-day at 18s. up to 18s. 6d. per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,100	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

kbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 12½	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£146½

MISCELLANEOUS

lcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.c.	165
L...	750	200	150		115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	125	200	165	Rs. 20	121
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,00	62	375	45	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.c	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,5	10	10	—	12
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,0	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25	..	17½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	10	10	..	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	20	17	Rs. 26	320
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct	61
Mechanics Building C	4,0	5	40	Rs. 43	
Napier Hotel Co.	30	10	10	9 p.c	
Napier Foundry an Mfg. Co.	1,50	10	10	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,0	20		5 & 7	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	20	8 p. s.	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,00	,00	1,000	Rs. 8	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	—	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	3		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Re	1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,	10	10		185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	125	100	Rs.	
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 c	192½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	890
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	620
Bo.CottonMf'gCo. Ld.	600	500	500	—	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 7½	630
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	905
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	..	..	...	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	900
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	861
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	565	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,375
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,310	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,122½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	118
Madras United	500	100	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	410
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	785

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th December, as compared with the statement of the 27th November :—

	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	36,71,751	40,67,648
do. do. at Branches	10,31,809	12,79,435
Other Deposits	2,51,05,092	2,48,48,684
Post Bills	23,250	22,817
Cash Credits undrawn	12,51,253	13,73,563
	4,35,86,155	4,40,92,147
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	47,15,110	47,13,640
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	30,07,250	30,41,890
Loans, on Security of do.	37,65,222	38,58,820
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,943	2,187
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,82,75,604	1,89,97,029
Stamps	33,112	32,991
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	5,33,700	4,32,482
Cash and Currency Notes	1,29,50,626	1,27,10,514
	4,35,86,155	4,40,92,147

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NORTHCOTE—November 1, at London, Clifford Northcot, aged 16 months and 16 days, of congestion of the lungs, the dearly loved child of G H and H A Hubbard of Bombay. Intered in the cemetery Enfield, Middlesex.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1886.

The latest contribution to the government of India by pamphlets is a work which it is not easy to classify, but which is too brightly written and too decided in the views it exhibits to pass unnoticed. We do not know who Mr. Ernest White, the author of "The Black Conquest," may be, nor what are his special qualifications for setting forth "some facts in relation to the administration of the Madras Presidency," some of which seem to us to apply to a wider area than that. But he will have readers, for he is original, and he keeps well outside the beaten path. There must indeed be no little originality in a writer who has the highest praise for Sir M. E. Grant Duff's administration, and at the same time has nothing but condemnation for the higher India officials ; who pleads almost passionately for the ryot and sheds tears over his poverty, and yet finds a remedy for all that is amiss in a flooding of the subordinate administration with English officials. This is a new view of the matter, and one which the minds that have been fed on literature of "The Star of the East" stamp will not at once assimilate. For the author of "The Black Conquest" makes strange preparation for the demonstration in favour of the introduction of the representative principle into the government of India which is to be made at Calcutta at the end of this month. Evidently he is not going to be delegated to the Calcutta Congress, unless indeed the organizers of the Congress wish to provide themselves with a "kite amongst the pigeons" incident of the liveliest kind. He tells his readers that "the people have not the vaguest comprehension of free institutions, and not the slightest desire to acquire them ;" then he hits off one of the tendencies of the day with at least as much humour as truth in this strange sentence :—"At the present moment the reflecting observer of the Government, intimidating its subjects with schemes of municipal and local self-government, is irresistibly reminded of the native juggler sitting by the way side in the midst of a newly-acquired family of monkeys, patiently endeavouring to instil into their afflicted minds the usefulness and necessity of jumping through hoops, shouldering arms, and walking round in little jackets. No more excruciatingly melancholy spectacle is afforded in the mofussil than that of a heated and profane Englishman presiding at a Local Fund Board over a dozen intelligent natives, who have all trotted twenty miles on country ponies, intent on earning their travelling allowances and occupying chairs in 'the Presence' for a brief happy hour, and are amazed if it should be hinted that they may possibly have a wish or an idea in the universe not solely proceeding from the 'Serene Mind.'" All this is very funny, and the *Statesman* is so struck with the pamphlet that it has begun to reprint it in instalments. But the first instalment does not embrace this remarkable sentence. We shall be curious to see if it will quote it without protest, or if it will join Mr. White in telling the coming Congress that "to all intents and purposes the mofussil is as completely governed by natives as if the Nizam still ruled over all Telingana, or the Pandyan kings over the Carnatic ; with this difference, that more Brahmins are included in the Executive than ever attained office under Salabut Jung."

We imagine, however, that there will be no difficulty in supplying from Calcutta and elsewhere a reason or two why our politicians should not regard the claim for an introduction of the representative element in our institutions as a delusion, the operations of local self-government as a farce, and the demand for a larger participation of the natives in the administration as conceded already. There is no reason why we should even hint at them. Mr. White will find his answer somewhere ; the only fear is lest his humour should not be done justice to, and that some serious controversialists should deal too ponderously with the lighter parts of his indictment. We ourselves are almost inclined to call the intelligent foreigner into the witness-box, and to weigh down his airy picture of the Collector who does no work but leaves it all to his native subordinates, with the more serious portrait of a busy man that was drawn in our columns the other day by Count de Gubernatis. This, however, and much else that Mr. White has put upon record, may be passed over to Calcutta, where justice will be done both to Mr. White and the *faineant* Collectors. His remedy for all that is amiss is peculiar. It may be summed up as a substitution of an English leavening of the administration for an English control. The Covenanted Civil Service should be done away with, and a new Civil Service, without a covenant, should be substituted for it ; the incomes attached to the higher offices should be reduced by one-half, and while the number of Europeans should to be doubled or quadrupled, every appointment should be thrown open to the natives of the country. To its author the scheme seems short, easy, and infallible. They are both knaves and fools who suppose—that is to say it is "a compound of falsehood and absurdity" to suppose—that the right men cannot be got from England. University men rush into the starvation of curacies on £100 a year, hundreds of educated young Englishmen go to Texas and Australia to drive horses and tend cattle, and why can we not get Assistant Judges and Collectors on Rs. 300 a month ? So asks Mr. White, and for an answer we refer him to Sir Charles Aitchison and the Public Service Commission, who would doubtless like to hear what he has to say in defence of such eminently original views. For he has faced the difficulties of the problem with all the courage of the pamphleteer. His scheme, it will be understood, embraces the opening of the highest ranks in the service to Europeans and natives, without distinction of race. This brings into view the possible objection that Europeans could not get over their aversion to serving under natives. But to Mr. White this is no objection at all. He delicately hints that "the European civilians are not all scions of the houses of East End hatters and drygoodsmen." They are gentlemen as a rule, and gentlemen consider it a privilege to serve under the Madhava Raos, the Mathasami Aiyers, and other eminent natives who have taken high place in the service of the State in India.

But there are parts of Mr. White's indictment of things as they are which, being more purely descriptive, will be less disturbing to conservative instincts, less tantalizing to the advocates of change. His picture of the "reign of the Bania" is painted in strong colours—not stronger than have been employed to describe the sowkar of the Deccan, but they are more picturesquely employed, and the effect is decidedly telling. And with the portrait of the Bania there is a picture of our civil procedure which Mr. White introduces under the name of the "Bania's ally." This is undoubtedly well done, and as a plea for giving freer play to indigenous quasi-judicial institutions it is very powerful. It is an old story this, of the supplanting of institutions which have grown out of the habits and genius of one people, with institutions which have mainly grown out of the habits and genius of another. "To a people whose moral evolution is still in its infancy we apply a system of jurisprudence which is the product of centuries of free institutions among a great and enlightened people." This is bad enough, without adding to the record against the Civil Court that it is "the focus of all the lying, cunning, hatred, and intrigue of the taluq in which it is placed." We hope that Mr. White, in writing this, did not forget all that Mr. Max Müller has said in his pleasant lecture on "the Truthful Character of the Hindus." The truth must occasionally be told in the courts as it must occasionally be told about them, and after all it can scarcely be that the native judges who preside in the subordinate courts are such bad judges of the human nature which surrounds them that they cannot fairly weigh the evidence that is brought before them. Is the panchayet a more certain guardian of the truth than the civil court ? Mr. White reminds us that not one disputed cause out of a hundred comes before the courts in which, by force of immemorial usage, reference has not been had in the first instance, to the common voice, and that the caste will be called and a communal judgment taken even where resort has already been had to the Government Court. It is worth while, however, to ask if the caste is always a sufficiently dispassionate tribunal to dispense justice, even if it be an efficient instrument for the ascertainment of truth. On this point, as on all others, the author of "The Black Conquest" has no misgiving. We are endeavouring to administer justice, with institutions absolutely unfitted for the purpose, amid a population given to perjury and deceit, and we are doing this in the interest of another set of natives who are preying upon a down-trodden proletariat. Evidently Mr. White is an artist who does not believe in painting his pictures in half tones.

The *Pioneer* is satisfied with the order which the Government of the North-West Provinces have issued in regard to the riot at Etawah, and such being the local view of the matter, there is small temptation for outsiders to intrude with any opinion of their own. But it is permissible to us to say that given the same set of circumstances in any town in the Bombay Presidency we should not have been disposed to regard as satisfactory a verdict of "nobody to blame." That "not unnatural hesitation and faint-heartedness" which Sir Alfred Lyall finds to have been the only thing amiss in the conduct of the Etawah police and sowars is an element which we cannot welcome in the police force, and which it would be quite possible for people in authority to speak of with too kindly a tolerance. The "not unnatural result of a not unnatural hesitation" on the part of the police usually is that the mob take advantage of it, as the Etawah mob in all probability would have done but for what the Government order rightly calls the opportune arrival of the detachment of the regulars which, as pure chance would have it, was on its way to Etawah. There is no need to speculate upon what might have happened had not these troops been passing through the town. But there will be a need for some one to ask between now and next Mohurrum time whether Etawah is to be left to the mercy of a mob, whether peace is to be restored by the unpacific method of letting the Hindu populace of the town work their will upon the Mussalmans, or whether the authorities will think it worth while to give Etawah the advantage of a police force with whom hesitation and faint-heartedness in the presence of a crowd are not natural. For, after all, these men who thus strangely fulfilled the functions of guardians of the public peace are, we must suppose, fair specimens of the average police of the district. They are what Etawah and a hundred other places in which the same elements of disturbance exist have to depend upon for their safety and quiet in times of commotion, and the peaceful folk of the North-West Provinces must be strangely trustful in their own right arms if they can contemplate with complacency future Mohurrums in which the mob is to be kept at arm's length by a police admitted to be half-drilled, incapable of understanding the orders given to them, and afraid to act in the presence of a crowd.

The railway now in course of construction at Goa has not escaped the misfortunes which have befallen other Portuguese enterprises in India. The troubles which embarrass the present project are financial and are the direct outcome of inexplicable bungling on the part of the Portuguese officials, who, had they exercised ordinary prudence and foresight, might easily have averted or, at any rate, provided for them. The original estimates were prepared with so little regard to the requirements of the scheme, that the company had to put forward a demand for an additional sum of half a million sterling. It has now been discovered that this enormous addition to the capital is inadequate to carry the scheme to a successful completion, and a report for which there appears to be good ground is current in Goa that a further outlay of ninety thousand pounds will be necessary before the railway can be regarded as an accomplished fact, and that the sanction of the Portuguese Government will be immediately obtained to the appropriation of that amount. The extraordinary blundering which has necessitated the estimates being exceeded in this manner is viewed with a feeling akin to alarm in Goa, where the mismanagement which has been shown is criticised unsparingly. Making all allowances for the difficulties of the enterprise, it is complained that the results obtained are out of all proportion to the outlay, and compare most unfavourably with those obtained in British India. The company is accused not only of not exercising proper control over the finances, but of indirectly encouraging reckless expenditure, as the more money that is spent the more will be the profits of the new shareholders, inasmuch as a dividend of six per cent. is guaranteed on the supplementary capital, while it is only five per cent. on the original capital. The original capital amounts to £800,000, the total, including the subsequent addition, being £1,300,000, which converted into Indian currency gives a sum of Rs. 1,69,00,000. Of this amount Rs. 25,00,000 have been applied to the works connected with the Port of Marmagoa, and Rs. 10,00,000 to the ten miles of the railway running through the Ghauts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,44,00,000 to be distributed over the remaining 41 miles of the railway. This allows Rs. 3,02,439 per mile, which, it must be admitted, is an extravagant rate, considering the character of the country over which the railway passes. Other Indian railways, such, for instance, as the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, which traverse hilly tracts, have not spent more than two lakhs per mile. It is also considered that there has been unwarrantable expenditure on the harbour works at Marmagoa, engineering experts estimating that fifteen lakhs at the outside would be amply sufficient. Yet the Company make a demand for an addition of £90,000 to the capital, without giving an assurance that it will not make further calls. The Company has been unlucky at the start. It is to be hoped that it will be more fortunate when the railway is in working order.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.—V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bengal National League is a Political Association about which we have not as yet heard much in Bombay. The author of *The Star in the East* describes it as almost "the necessary outcome" of the National Congress held in Bombay in December 1885, which was itself, according to our author, the "first tangible and unmistakable outcome of the national unification." This language is, I think, considerably in excess of what the facts warrant, for it seems extravagant to speak of the various races inhabiting the Indian Peninsula as already constituting a nation, and possessing a distinct national consciousness, when it is notorious that the Hindoo Mussalmans cannot be brought to fall into line with the Hindoos in any political movement, and still cherish in their hearts the recollection of their former supremacy, and perhaps the dream of one day recovering it. A very intelligent Bengal gentleman, who called on me a few weeks ago, confessed that all his attempts to induce representative Mahomedans in Northern India to take a part in the next National Congress which is to meet in Calcutta this month, had been unsuccessful. I cannot say that I was surprised at this, but I told him that he and his friends should not be discouraged by this failure, but rather endeavour all the more earnestly to carry out their scheme in a manner to impress favourably the Government and the public, and rally to their cause impartial and intelligent men of all races. In this way the elements of a political principle which may one day be powerful to assimilate and develope, will be formed in India and constitute the beginnings at least of that "unification" which the author of *The Star in the East* regards, or seems to regard, as already an accomplished fact. The Congress which met last year in Bombay was certainly a most interesting and significant gathering, and no person who is accustomed to contemplate historical and social phenomena from an outlook which embraces a wider horizon than his own party traditions and personal interest, can consider it an unimportant one. I was not present at any of the Sessions of the Congress, but I had the pleasure of conversing with all the leading members of the Congress in my own house and elsewhere, and was very favourably impressed with their moderation, sagacity, and the fulness of their information. I confess too that I felt then, as I feel now, that on many points their criticisms of the Indian Administration were just and pertinent : that their claim to make their voice heard and respected was a perfectly legitimate one : and that their unanimous condemnation of the policy of war and annexation to which the Indian Government had unfortunately committed itself in the case of Burma, discovered a clearer political judgment and a sounder moral sentiment than I could discover in the noisy jubilations of my own countrymen. But at the same time I felt that these men were the "outcome," to use the favourite word of the author of *The Star in the East*, of English Education and English Government, and that separated from these they would be unable to accomplish anything, indeed would be overwhelmed in that event in the flood of anarchy or archaic barbarism against which these are the sole effectual rampart. Whatever tends, therefore, to widen the breach between the English Government and this class, to encourage illusory hopes, and initiate unexperienced minds into the methods and sentiments of a revolutionary propaganda, seems to me a suicidal error, and it is for this reason that I have spoken with some severity of this pamphlet, or rather of those portions of it to which I have hitherto directed your readers' attention. I object as a literary critic to the writer's exaggerated language and rather factitious emotion ; but my disapprobation extends also to the substance of his reasoning ; for I think to it both false and perilous to represent the Indian Government as an object of almost universal hatred, or to paint those defects, which are almost inseparable from the conditions of foreign rule in hues of such portentous blackness.

And now it may be as well to state what *The Star in the East*, which is in other words the Bengal National League, really wants. The reader will find on pp. 14 and 15 of the pamphlet the "appeal" issued to the country by the League under the presidency of Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, described in the pamphlet as the first citizen of Bengal. I shall not reproduce it here, as it is a rather lengthy and is in substance simply a plea for the "concession of Representative Institutions to India." Elsewhere, indeed, these are more modestly indicated as "the introduction of a representative element into the government of the country," and I notice that the author of *The Star in the East* speaks of that "mild approximation to representative institutions at which the Bengal National League is immediately aiming." What that approximation is may be gathered from the third Resolution of last year's Congress held in Bombay, which demanded the "reform and expansion of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members" ; and further asked that "all Budgets should be referred to these Councils, and, moreover, that their members should be empowered to interpellate the executive in regard to all branches of the administration." Lastly, the Congress proposed that an appeal should lie from any decisions of the executive overruling the majority of the Council to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons. These resolutions of the Bombay Congress have been adopted by the Bengal National League and a multitude of other Political Associations throughout the country, and may be regarded as the minimum of what the Indian Political Reformers are prepared to accept. I have been told, indeed, that some of the Bengal Associations have lately passed resolutions claiming a positive majority of elected members in the Councils. But this idea meets with no support, I think, in this Presidency. In the interesting gathering of Bombay public men, at which I was present the other evening, to meet the late Foreign Secretary, I do not remember that anyone hazarded a remark in favour of this idea, and my friends in Poona who take a very shrewd and cool view of political facts and possibilities, see clearly that demands of this kind are not only intrinsically injudicious but positively prejudicial to the hopes of reformers. To as much as this then the political reformers throughout the country are now pledged, and it becomes therefore a question of no slight interest what the significance and strength of this demand really are, and how it should be viewed, by those who consider as I do, the maintenance of British supremacy, a more important condition of Indian progress than any other which can be named, and one which ought not to be lightly imperilled by political experiments or subordinated too effectually, as might be safe in more advanced countries, to popular control. With some remarks on these two heads, I shall conclude my review of *The Star in the East*.

The strength and significance of the demand will probably be as much under-estimated by most Englishmen as they are over-estimated by the author of *The Star in the East*. If we look around us in cities like Bombay and Poona, which claim, I suppose, to be the most advanced in India, we at once see how small a proportion of the total population has any interest in constitutional questions, or generally in public policy. There is again, as I observed before, no literary movement, apart from newspaper criticism to influence the mind of the rising generation and impose upon it the ideas of a few leading minds. One may say, generally that political activity in India, like other European importations, is still in an elementary stage ; but it is impossible to foresee how rapid may be its growth, under the potent influences which surround it. The European country which most resembles India is undoubtedly Russia and the relations of the autocratic government and the bureaucracy to that active and increasing part of the population which has been affected by what it is the fashion to call Western ideas afford many analogies to present Indian circumstances. As I have no pretensions to be well informed about Russia, I will only add in connection with these subject that those who know both Russia and India appear to be strongly impressed with their resemblances, and quite conscious of the importance of guarding more effectually than the Russian Government has done, even when directed by so humane and intelligent a man as the late Emperor, against their inevitable consequences. It may be said, and of course with truth, that India is a less homogeneous country than Russia, and that the institution of caste with its numerous religious and social complications must always differentiate decisively India from all European countries, and determine its political evolution as it has done in the past. To me, however, it appears possible that that portion of the Indian population which has come more completely under the influence of European culture may in the course of another generation find in this a bond of union, sufficiently strong and elastic to constitute a new principle and force on Indian society and draw to itself whatever vitality remains in the older forms, which at this day seem still so firm on their immemorial basis. But whatever the future may hold in reserve, it is indisputable that our own policy has deliberately placed this result before it as a conscious aim. Other motives, and other aims, have of course been mixed with this one, and to these it has even sometimes appeared completely subordinated. But nothing is more curious or striking in the history of nations than to observe how often they are guided by apparently contradictory principles, and how suddenly in critical moments they are confronted by the consequences of their past actions and forced to choose between courses which appear widely divergent. The English Government and the English race in India are approaching one of those critical moments, and it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the issues which a right or a wrong decision involves. If one may return for a moment to French history, to which the author of *The Star in the East* has appealed, I should be tempted to compare the situation of the English Government in India to that of the French monarchy when Richelieu and Mazarin had completed the work of internal pacification and reduced the anarchic forces of religious fanaticism and feudal violence to relative insignificance. It is unnecessary to enlarge on what followed, or rather it would be impossible to do so here. The mistakes which that monarchy committed after its immense and not undeserved triumph are well known ; how it squandered the national resources in unjust wars ; how it failed to conciliate that middle-class by whose alliance it had so largely profited, or to raise the condition of those lower classes on whom it imposed such unendurable burdens. This imprudent and culpable conduct which alienated its former friends, and allowed new hostile forces to hourly gain strength and confidence, furnishes an instructive warning to governments and societies *qui s'attardent dans un premier triomphe* and refuse to adjust themselves to new conditions. The demands put forward by the various Indian Political Associations, which I have described in this letter, prove at least that a great majority of the persons in this country, who have been influenced by English ideas, are dissatisfied with the existing form of government, and desire some modifications which will shift to some extent the balance of power, and diminish the autocratic irresponsibility of the Government. They urge that that Government is insufficiently acquainted with the needs and interests of its subjects ; that despite its professions, and perhaps its own wishes, it is often the organ of class interests, and helpless to resist the pressure of the element which immediately surrounds it ; that it has only an imperfect sense of its real responsibility to the country ; that its foreign policy has often been singularly reckless and mistaken, and has checked or retarded internal improvement : that it is unnecessarily costly, and appears either incapable or unwilling to adopt a policy which would really diminish expenditure, and satisfy at the same time the legitimate claims of that portion of the community which is abundantly capable of discharging duties for which an expensive foreign agency is now maintained. For myself I think there is some truth in all these charges, and were I a Hindoo, I should certainly enrol myself in the band of those who are agitating for their removal, rather than in the band of those who are so profuse in compliments and subservience to their superiors. And further as an Englishman, I am inclined to the same course, because I believe the time has arrived when the difficulty of governing a country with such complex interests as India, and in which new forces are steadily asserting themselves, by a foreign autocratic administration is beginning to make itself sensibly felt, and that it is proper to begin at once to adjust our machinery to these new conditions. On this point I am satisfied that all political reasoners who look below the surface will agree with me, and principally those on whom the more arduous responsibilities of government rest. As for the rather numerous class which is always telling us that India was gained by the sword, a proposition which is only true *sub modo*, and must be governed as a conquered country ; who denounce all criticism of themselves, with exquisite naivete, as sedition ; who consider that all Hindoos ought to be supremely grateful to Providence for permitting them to be governed by such superior persons, I have not the faintest wish to disturb their self-complacent dream. For the moment, and in our somewhat secluded Anglo-Indian world, these people appear to count for a great deal, but they have no great weight even now in English public opinion, and in hours of crisis, no one would listen to them. They possess, indeed, instincts and vigour which in their proper place have done and may again do good service ; but *la fierté*, as the great Frederic observes in one of his letters to his sister, the haughty Queen of Sweden, *qui est une vertu à la guerre, devient un vice capital en politique.*

Much might be said in criticism of the special demands raised by the Political Association. I do not think that much objection will be raised in any quarter to the introduction of a proportion of elected members into the Councils. The Calcutta Congress ought to put forward a well-digested scheme of the mode of election, and the constituencies which it proposes to create. At present this has only been done very imperfectly. The right of interpellation, of summoning the Government in effect to justify its acts, is a more serious departure, one indeed of immense significance. I am inclined to believe that its advantages outweigh its risks. For one thing it would diminish the importance, and perhaps increase the responsibility of the newspaper press of which the Viceroy has spoken lately so significantly. On this topic the author of *The Star in the East* has several very sensible remarks ; and he has shown in detail how often Lord Dufferin has been misunderstood and misjudged by a press which lives and works in the dark. Lastly, I would say, that the proposal to constitute a Court of Appeal against the Indian Administration out of a Committee of the House of Commons does not seem to me a workable idea, and seems too violent a deflection from the genius and methods of the English Constitution to find favour at home. But as this topic would require a letter to itself I must leave it untouched ; and perhaps it is too remote and unpractical, notwithstanding all that the author of *The Star in the East* says in support of it, to bear detailed discussion.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 5. W. WORDSWORTH.

CLOSING OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AT MHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter was lately addressed to you by my youngest son, Sheik Imam Abdool, in regard to his illegal arrest by the police at this station. Excepting the part of cantonment mentioned by my son, the facts brought to notice by him are strictly and absolutely true, and I am in a position to corroborate every word of his statement. The slight mistake regarding the place has occurred through a misunderstanding on the part of the careless Baboo who wrote my son's letter (for which a charge of Rs. 3-8 was made and duly paid). As a matter of fact, it was not near the "Gymkhana" where his illegal arrest took place, but in the compound of the General Sahib, who himself directed a police constable to take him in custody to the police station, and which was actually carried out by the said constable in my own presence, as I was standing about twenty paces from the spot at the time, and saw everything that passed.

Well, my poor innocent boy was walking through the General's compound on the day in question, (as he has almost daily done since his childhood). I have also walked through that compound for upwards of sixty-five years, as I can prove ; and many other relatives have made use of that footpath thousands and thousands of times during past years also. Why, therefore, should such annoyance now be caused to us poor, pure, inoffensive, and most innocent of all God's creatures ?

My son, after taking advice in this matter, has resolved shortly to prosecute the police constable by whom he was arrested ; and the usual petition for this purpose will be presented to the Magistrate's Court (under the Penal Code) for "wrongful restraint and illegal confinement." My son has eighteen important witnesses to call, for whom summonses will of course be applied.—Yours, &c.,

Mhow, Dec. 3. ABDOOLAH BOODHA.

H. M. S. BACCHANTE.

H. M. S. Bacchante, the Admiral's Flag-ship, Commander Barlow, with Admiral Sir F. Richards, K.C.B. on board, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Muscat. She is a vessel of 4,100 tons burthen, carries 14 guns, and has a crew numbering 825 all told. She remains here until the middle of January for the purpose of undergoing ordinary repairs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANTI-RENT AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The National League agitation directed against payment of rent is rapidly increasing.

Numerous meetings were held yesterday and many prominent Irish members of the Imperial Parliament took part in the same, and advocated the action of withholding payment of rents without receiving proper abatement from the landlords.

Towards evening there was a severe riot at Cork, and the police had to charge the rioters several times, wounding many.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 4.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., Colonel Carey, Royal Artillery, was thrown from his horse near the Arakan Pagoda. He lies in a precarious condition. It is feared that his skull is fractured.

A fight occurred at Salem on the 29th. The dacoits lost 4 killed and 21 wounded. We sustained no loss.

Major Taylor's column has returned from Minbu, having cleared the river of bands of dacoits between Zingbongdoung and Minbu.

Mr White probably goes to the Shan States, Mr. Colquhoun is appointed Demarcation Commissioner, and Mr. Burgess proceeds to Bhamo shortly.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

The Mahaboung police thana near Letpadan has been surprised and burned. It was protected by a bamboo stockade, and the guard consisted of six Bengalees and seven Burmans, armed with Sniders. Four of the Bengalees were killed, one severely wounded, and the sixth is missing. Not one Burman was injured; they either bolted, or more probably treacherously betrayed the Bengalees and joined the dacoits. All the arms and ammunition were carried off.

It is reported that the Karen levy in the neighbourhood who have been disarmed, had their muzzle loaders returned to them, and the authorities have invited them to go out and fight the dacoits.

Another police thana in the Shouygyeen district has also been attacked, but the dacoits were beaten off, two of them were wounded, and two guns captured.

A renewal of the disturbances in Lower Burma is causing much uneasiness.

General Low wires that Colonel Deenes, of the Rifle Brigade, was severely wounded while reconnoitring near Mimboo.

The Ruby Mines column reoccupied Sagadoung without any opposition.

General Chesney has arrived at Mandalay to discuss the military situation.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The *Englishman*, referring to the Secretary of State's opinion regarding the rate of Council Bills, declares it to be exactly the reverse of the universal opinion in business circles. The present mode of selling is not only disadvantageous to Government and unfair to buyers of the Bills, but is productive of those extreme fluctuations in exchange which are so exceedingly injurious to commercial interests. The proper course is to sell weekly to the highest bidders for the amount of which notice has been given. The holding back of bills and accumulation of arrears which have to be made up for subsequently is almost reprehensible practice. The holding back for a higher exchange imposes a burden upon Indian exports, while enabling the Manchester interest to get paid for its exports to India at a rate of exchange above the natural rate. The intermediate allotments of bills or telegraphic transfers between the weekly sales are highly inexpedient; as they encourage buyers to hold back from tendering in certain states of Exchange. The case is analogous to that of the Opium sale about twenty years ago, when a departure from the present system produced a violent fluctuation in prices, and rendered a most stable branch of revenue extremely precarious.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy holds a levée on the 20th instant, and a drawing room follows on the 23rd.

SIR GRANT DUFF'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued this afternoon, announces the arrangements for H. E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff's departure to-morrow afternoon, also the arrangements for the Hon. Mr. R. Bourke's landing on Wednesday morning.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

A telegram reached Lady Dufferin from the Hon. Mr. Bourke yesterday, praying her to prolong her stay in Madras until the Viceroy's arrival, and she has accepted the invitation, her four children staying with her till the Viceroy arrives.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left Lisbon this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 6.

Mail steamer Cathay from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¼
4½ per cent. do.	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	45½

Arrival—P. G. Graville.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

Calcutta, Nov. 3rd.—Mauritius mail closes for Mozambique on the morning of the 7th.

Shan hai-Nagasaki (Japan) Cable interrupted. Telegrams for Demerara and Berbice subject to delay of three or four days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5.

10 p.m.	71·9

MONDAY, Dec. 6.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	76·9
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	81·9

WE understand that there will be a reception at Government House on Wednesday, the 5th January, after his Excellency returns from tour.

THE Countess of Dufferin's article on the Medical Women's Fund has been reprinted from the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, and is being sold at the price of half a rupee, for the profit of the Fund.

THE report that Mr. Shanahan died of cholera is erroneous. There has been no cholera in Ahmedabad for a long time, and the real cause of his death and that of his sister is believed to be metallic poisoning, through eating tinned fish. An ayah in Mrs. Prunty's service has since died with the same symptoms.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will not leave Pindi before the 10th instant. It is quite settled that Colonel Cavaye accompanies him as Military Secretary. Their Royal Highnesses are giving a large ball before leaving Pindi.

THERE are indications of a *rapprochement* between the Nizam and his Minister. The *Deccan Times* mentions the fact that at a recent interview between them, his Highness presented *pan* to Salar Jung, and this is regarded as a very hopeful sign of a return to those cordial relations which are so necessary for the smooth working of the administration.

THE case of Wingrove *vs.* Wingrove and M'Pherson came on before the Hon'ble Justice Douglas Straight, at the Allahabad High Court, on Saturday, the petitioner having applied for the decree *nisi* passed on 27th April last, to be made absolute, and also for the custody of the two children, the issue of the marriage. His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Colvin in support of the petition, and Mr. Howard, who appeared for the respondent, on the point of the custody of the children, passed his judgment, making the decree absolute, dissolving the marriage, and also gave the custody of both children to the petitioner.

IT is announced that Mr. G. Sala has had to put off his visit to India for another year.

IT is said that Mr. H. Millett, Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, who is expected to return early next month, is not likely to remain long in this country. He may probably retire by the end of 1887, if not in July next.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA arrived in Pindi on November 27th. In the afternoon of the same day he witnessed tent-pegging and other sports, by the 15th Bengal Cavalry. On Monday, the 29th, a parade of all the troops was held, at which the Prince was present. Lieutenant DuCane, Royal Horse Artillery, has been attached to the Prince's staff during his stay at Rawul Pindi.

THE inquiry into the fatal accident on the King's Dragoon Guards' shooting range at Rawul Pindi has resulted in the complete exoneration of Corporal Steel from blame. The sad affair was purely accidental.

A CALCUTTA paper avails itself of the opportunity afforded by the acquittal of Mr. D. M. Traill at the local Criminal Sessions, to make an attack on the jury system as it obtains in Bengal, and certainly the action of the coroner's jury in dealing with the first phase of Mr. Traill's case calls for very strong comments. This is what the Calcutta paper has to say on the subject:—

> It must be a source of satisfaction to the public, as well as to Mr. Traill, that the trial resulted in a manner so conclusive. After the bungling at the coroner's inquest, and the equally unsatisfactory proceedings in the Police Court, such a result tends somewhat to restore confidence in the final administration of justice. The weakness of the procedure in the Coroner's Court has much to answer for. In an enquiry involving possibly the life or the liberty of Mr. Traill—though we wish to consider the case, not as that of Mr. Traill, but as that of any man who might be placed in similar circumstances—there should be some provision for securing, in the first instance, a reasonably intelligent jury. But here we find summoned the first half-dozen men who can be laid hold of to enquire into a case of life and death, without even the precaution of seeing whether or not they understand the language in which the proceedings are to be conducted. Here, surely, is a grave omission or weakness in the constitution of coroner's juries. Then with equal weakness the proceedings are so conducted that the jury return what is practically a verdict of natural death, and their deliverance not being accepted, they are sent back to re-consider their verdict. The effect of this on the minds of ignorant men was almost what might have been anticipated. They thought they had come to a wrong conclusion and must find a different one. They first found that Mr. Traill did not strike the man, and under correction, as they thought, they brought in a verdict to an opposite effect, namely, practical man-slaughter. Can it be conceived that the liberty of men should be entrusted to juries so constituted? It is true that the ultimate issue is far less perilous, because there is an assurance that the trial will be by a jury of intelligent and otherwise competent men. But what of the intermediate suffering? Is this no punishment for possibly no offence? If there had been a more intelligent jury in the first instance, this punishment would never have been inflicted. And even with such a "China Bazaar" jury, better guidance and more decision should have been shown in placing the issue before them. For want of this all the subsequent trouble arose."

JAPAN is just recovering from an epidemic of cholera. According to investigations made by the sanitary officials in Osaka, the total number of cholera patients reported in that city since the first appearance of the disease in 1877, was as follows:—1,536 patients in 1877, 17 patients in 1878, 14,746 in 1879, 112 patients in 1880, 208 patients in 1881, 2,604 patients in 1882, 81 patients in 1883, 85 patients in 1884, 2,215 patients in 1885, and 20,192 patients (from 1st January to 22nd October) in 1886.

A TELEGRAM states that the deliveries of Indian tea in London during November were 7,770,000lbs. against 6,120,000lbs. during the same period in 1885. The stock in London on the 30th of November was thus 26,880,000lbs. The shipments from Calcutta to London last month were 11,532,000lbs. During the past eleven months, 67,670,000lbs. have gone into circulation, or an increase of 4,220,000lbs. on last year, and of 9,020,000 on 1884.

Two letters have just been received from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goschen by a Burnley correspondent, who wrote enclosing the following extract from the *Yorkshire Post*:—"In the first place we hear that Mr. Gladstone's painful excitement still continues, and he has to be watched steadily. He starts up from the table, presses his hands to his head, and shouts incoherently until he is soothed and pacified. Mr. Goschen is not a teller of fibs and it is certain that on the very last occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Goschen visited the Gladstones, Mr. Gladstone began suddenly to yell 'power, power, power,' and scrambled round the room vociferating until he was quieted.' Mr. Gladstone replies:—"I must leave the article in Yorkshire to speak for itself. It is stranger but less ill-natured than others in the lower class of Tory journals which I pass unnoticed. I have always to recollect that the undue censures of some are outweighed by the generosity of many much in excess of my merits." Mr. Goschen replies:—"It is absolutely untrue that I or any member of my family ever witnessed such a scene as the correspondent describes."

THE Astronomer Royal intends to retire on a pension at the end of this year. It is highly probable that he will be succeeded by Mr. Norman Lockyer.

A LONDON paper directs attention to the report on the Bengal press which was quoted in these columns, and asks whether it is wise "to tolerate the circulation of such poisonous lies among a subject population of unbounded credulity."

A WESLEYAN local preacher, one Booker, has recently absconded to America from Nottingham, leaving liabilities of nearly £10,000. On the Sunday before his flight he expounded in a chapel with much power on the appropriate text, "Flee from the wrath to come."

A VISITOR in Constantinople, likely to be well-informed, sends to the *Daily News* the following:—"The Russian proclivities of the Sultan are said, in Constantinople, to have received a sudden check, in consequence of the attitude of a number of Turkish officials of high rank. Seeing that for the moment Russia was having her own way altogether at the Palace, and that an alliance on the basis of the Hunkiar-Scalessi Treaty was being seriously discussed, several of these, together with other Turks of independent position, determined that his Majesty should be remonstrated with. Bairam Aga, the chief eunuch, who occupies a position of unusual confidence, and who is greatly respected on account of his honesty, was requested to point out to his Majesty that Turkey was in danger of becoming a second Persia; that the only Power which threatened the existence of the empire was Russia, and, above all, that Sultan Abdul Aziz was deposed because of placing himself in the hands of the representative of that Power. I am assured that such representations were made, and with the result that the Sultan has become anxious to show his subjects that he has no longer any Russian leanings.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN P. W. BROWNE, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, has retired from the service.

SOLDIERS who have re-engaged while on foreign service, may be recommended to be sent home after having completed eight years' continuous service abroad.

THE Commander-in-Chief has permitted Captain W. H. Chippindall, Royal Engineers, to revert to imperial duty. When relieved of his duties in the Military Works Department, Captain Chippindall will proceed to England.

CAPTAIN PEEL Royal Engineers, proceeds to Mooltan as Executive Engineer, Military Works, relieving Captain Chippendall, who reverts to the Home establishment. "From what we can hear," says the Lahore paper, "very few Royal Engineer officers are electing for continuous Indian service. The Government will have to bring out a more attractive scheme before they can secure anything like the number of officers they require."

LIEUT.-COL. AND COL. T. VANSTRAUBENZEE, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, who will be placed upon half-pay on completion of 5 years' service in the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on the 30th November 1886, is permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

CAPTAIN J. C. CAMPBELL, Royal Engineers, on return from furlough, is posted, temporarily, to the Head-Quarters of the Inspector-General, Military Works, with effect from the 8th November 1886.

A FEW changes have been announced in this season's reliefs. The 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry will, on arrival from Egypt on the 19th January next, be sent to Poona; the 1st Battalion of the East Kent Regiment, from Singapore, will go to Ranikhet; and the 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, on arrival from Malta on the 8th March 1887, will go to Kurrachee. The 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry will proceed Home in the Serapis, sailing from Bombay on the 15th January; and the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry will embark on the Euphrates on the 19th March.

A RESIDENT of Sydney has brought under the notice of the Governor an electrical machine gun invented by him, which he claims is capable of giving 120 rounds every few seconds from any position and in any direction. The gun is stated to be very portable, and is considered by experienced officers to be a very valuable invention.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

LORD AND LADY REAY, accompanied by Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary, Dr. Irving, Surgeon, and Captain Herbert, A.-D.-C., left Bombay for Kattiawar by the B. B. and C. I. Railway last evening. Their Excellencies travelled by the ordinary mail train, to which a special saloon and other carriages were attached. The attendance of heads of departments and the guard of honour at the station were dispensed with. There were however present Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. J. M. Slater, Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, and Mr. J. W. Holland, Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police; the two latter gentlemen also proceeded by the same train.

A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning in connection with His Excellency's departure.

DURBAR IN HONOUR OF GENERAL KEATINGE, V.C., C.S.I., AT RAJKOTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Chiefs of Kattywar having learnt some time ago that General Keatinge, a former Political Agent of the Province, was on a tour to India with Mrs. Keatinge, resolved to express their joy at seeing him amongst them in an address, which was presented to him on the 2nd instant. A large Durbar was held on the afternoon of that day in the High School building there, when nearly all the Chiefs present in the station with their officers, together with a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, and the chief inhabitants of the place were present. The Koomars studying in the Rajkoomar College were also present, and occupied part of the gallery. When all had assembled, General and Mrs. Keatinge arrived with the Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, and Miss Wodehouse, and met with a very hearty greeting. The whole company, which also included Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Captain and Mrs. Ferries, Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten and Miss Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Turkhud and Capt. Fenton received them standing. With the Chiefs and old friends the guests of the evening exchanged greetings, and held brief conversations, after which the Premier Chief of Kattywar present, *viz.*, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownuggur, who was accompanied by his Dewan, Azam Vittaldas Samaldas, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, and Messrs. Lalubhai, Laxmishankar, and Ratilal, proposed that their popular Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, should take the chair. This being passed with acclamation, Colonel Wodehouse took the chair. He rose amid much cheering, and said:—

General Keatinge, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before delivering, Sir, to you the address which has been prepared by the Chiefs of Kattywar for the present auspicious occasion, I have been asked by them to address you in rather more detail than they have thought fit to embody in it. I will endeavour, however, not to detain you to an unreasonable length, and to make my remarks brief. Though, General Keatinge, I have never had the honour of personally serving under your orders, I am sure you will allow me to call myself an intimate friend of yourself and Mrs. Keatinge, and to join in the general welcome you will both receive in this province. It was with feelings of much pleasure that I consented to preside at this very representative meeting designed to do you honour. Your connection with this province extended from 1863 to 1867, and among the Chiefs who are assembled in Rajkote to meet you, you will find but few who were actually ruling their States in your time. There are two, however, his Highness the Jam Sahib, whom his numerous friends here, European and Native, regret not to see in his place, owing to an attack of fever, and Ala Khachur, Chief of Jasdan. Amongst others in Kattywar, who, as having been much connected with you, and a warm admirer of yours, I may mention Azam Gavrishankar Udeshankar, formerly Dewan of Bhownuggur. When you were here, he was an old man, and, I believe, he is now over 80 years old. Though he has retired from the world, he has by no means lost his interests in current events, and his son has written me at his request saying how he is looking forward to seeing you at Bhownuggur. The Chiefs and those who knew you personally are aware of their own knowledge, and the others from what they have heard from their fathers, that while your predecessors in the office, which I have now the honour to fill, with excellent tact and skill kept the province free from the disturbances which used to be so frequent, you in addition turned your attention very actively to the opening it up, increasing thereby the wealth and state which each man had in the country and cause of good order. Hence the period when you were here has come to be looked on as an epoch from which the material progress made in all branches of civilization in Kattywar may be said to date. That your policy has been followed up by the able officers who have succeeded you as Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, Mr. Peile, Colonels Barton, West, and Watson, the following facts will, I think, be sufficiently convincing. You laid much stress on the absolute necessity of settling and finally disposing of all boundary disputes between the States, and established a commission for the purpose in each district; after some years working, these commissions completed their work, and there is now not a State in Kattywar, which has not had its limits fixed, not only with internal but with outside adjoining ones. This, Sir, is a completed work rendering it possible for all to enjoy their lands and estates in security, and, further, to do away with the forces of Mekranis and Arabs, which it was the custom to retain both for the purpose of protecting actual possessions, and not a little for encroaching on what, although not actually enjoyed, it was considered very desirable to lay claim to. Then again, improvement of communications was an important matter. The good work which you commenced was very energetically and systematically taken up by Mr. Peile, who, in 1874, arranged a system of trunk roads maintained jointly by the States, cutting right across Kattywar from Jodia in the west to Bhownuggur in the east, and from Wadhwan in the north to Verawal in the south, aggregating 334 miles. These in their turn, as the old country roads gave place to metallic ones, are now giving place to railways. Already 200 miles of railway have been constructed, and about the same length is contemplated at the present moment; when this is done, as far as my knowledge goes, this province will be as well provided in this respect as any portion of British India. The States of Bhownuggur, Gondal and Morvi have been foremost in this good work, and it was H. H. Sir Takhtsingji of Bhownuggur who gave the land in this, as in many other good works; and we all know how his enlightened policy has been appreciated by the Queen-Empress and Government. As a further incentive to trade, you induced the Chiefs collectively to abandon the levying of transit duties. To this, I myself believe, half the present prosperity of the country is due, and I confess I am astonished from my own experience elsewhere at the influence you must have had on the one hand, and the good material you had to work in on the other, when you were able, without any very great trouble, to persuade all to agree to such a very radical reform. Further, and here the improvement is perhaps more marked than in anything else, I would touch on education. When you left in 1867, there were 54 schools with 3,500 scholars. Now there are 801 English and Vernacular with 44,000 to say nothing of five high schools teaching 1,251 boys, and an arts college teaching up to the final B. A. examination of the Bombay University. We have two normal schools for masters, and a young, though prosperous, training college for women, from which it is confidently anticipated the cause of female education will be greatly advanced. No notice of education would be complete without prominent mention being made of your scheme for the education of the future rulers of the States. The idea, once started, was actively taken up by Colonel Anderson, and our famous Rajkoomar College was launched. Many of those now assembled have received their education there, and I know one and all look back to the time spent in it under their good and kind friend Mr. Macnaghten, as one of their happiest times. So highly are its advantages estimated, too, by Government, that at no distant date it is likely to be the Eton for the whole Presidency. That it is tending that way, the presence at it of the young Maharaja of Kolhapur is a proof. Lastly, the interests of the Bhayots and Girasias have not been overlooked. There is a very excellent school established at Wadhwan for their sons through the liberality of the Chief of Jhelawar, and for themselves a Court has been sitting for years, adjudicating on their lands and rights, thus removing a fertile cause of dissension. I can imagine nothing more gratifying to you, Sir, than to revisit the stage on which you played so important a part; and to find, as you will find, all without exception to hinting kindly of you and giving you a warm welcome, recognizing that you have been a real benefactor. You, too, will see how excellently well the various States, as notably Bhownuggur, have responded to the advice from time to time given them, and how loyal they are to her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Without well dispositioned and sympathetic Chiefs, the work of a political officer it sufficiently uphill; but with such, he has his reward, and with a joint aim for the good of the people, the seed sown by farseeing politicians like yourself is carefully tended and watered, and yields a hundred-fold return.

Afterwards the Thakore Saheb of Limree rose and read the following address:—

To Major-General R. H. Keatinge, V.C., Companion of the Star of India, &c., &c.,

Dear General Keatinge,—Since the event of your present visit amongst us is as unique in its occurrence as it is pleasant to our feelings, we, the Chiefs of Kattywar, wish to offer you a public and united welcome. It is twenty years since you left this province after having for a period of more than five years, as the Agent of the British Government, given to it and to our several territories the benefit of your wise and friendly advice and support. Since that time many of your friends have passed away, and their places are taken by those whose faces will be strange to you; and in a great many things the old order hath changed, giving place to the new. But, Sir, the far-seeing, sympathetic and benevolent policy which you brought to bear on the discharge of your functions, the friendly relationship which you maintained with the Chiefs, and the steady support which you gave to the maintenance of their dignity and power and the consolidation of their territories, have all left behind them a living memory for your name and the influence of your actions, which we are no less proud than gratified to acknowledge, even after the lapse of a generation. It is given to few to re-visit the scene of the labours of their youthful days in retirement from official life, and at a distance of thousands of miles over land and sea, for the love of the thing itself. And, while we congratulate you on being able to accomplish that feat in unimpaired vigour to body and mind, we also congratulate ourselves on being permitted to personally testify to you our acknowledgment of those labours in the sure hope that you will find out for yourself that they were planted on no unfruitful soil.

It would take long to describe in detail the many reforms which you inaugurated and the structures of which you laid the groundwork, which have attained to maturity and completion since your departure from Kattywar You will meet with these almost everywhere you turn your steps. One of the most prominent among them is the Rajkoomar College, and we single it out for special mention here, because, while on the one hand many of us retain pleasant personal recollections of our connection with that Academy, the success which it had already achieved and the influence which that success has commenced to exercise on the destinies of this province proclaim, on the other hand, the wisdom, the foresight, and the benevolence of purpose out of which the conception of such an institution emanated amid circumstances that seemed unpromising to its commencement and growth.

You will, we trust, permit us to offer to Mrs. Keatinge also a warm welcome to a land which bears ample evidence of your skill and tact and energy, and accept, for her as well as yourself, an initation to be guests in our territories as time and convenience may permit.

With our best wishes to you both for the pleasant enjoyment of your visit here as well as to other parts of India, and a safe return home—We remain, dear General Keatinge, your sincere friends,

Rajkot, December, 1886.

The reading of the address as well as of a Guzarati translation which followed, was received with applause.

General Keatinge, in rising to reply, was received with loud cheers. He said:—

Colonel Wodehouse, your Highnesses, and all my other friends,—I am deeply touched by the address in which the Chiefs of this province have welcomed me here. I had promised several of my Kattywar freinds, when I saw them at Delhi about ten years ago, that I would visit this province on my way to England. I was, however, unable to carry out that promise, for circumstances made it impossible then. I am all the more delighted, therefore, to find myself amongst you now, and the interest of my visit is greatly enhanced by the long interval that has elapsed since I left Kattywar. I find many great works completed that were not even contemplated twenty years ago, and what is still more valuable, I find that the education and travels of the Chiefs have naturalised in the province many wants and necessities of civilization, which were not acknowledged when I lived amongst you. I must not forget, however, in addressing you that our whole business here is not merely to exchange compliments. I am going to tell you a few things which strike me as important for you to know. On my way here this morning, I was sorry to find how little attention had been paid to forest conservancy. I saw not a single forest of plantation in all that long distance, whereas, for instance, between Choteela and Baminbor, there is much land useless for cultivation, but well fitted for forest. I hope some attention will in future be paid to this subject. The principal dangers of native Indian administration lie in the possibility of their action being misunderstood, when cases occur placing them in antogonism with some class of their subjects. These antogonisms are easy to avoid, and the misconception easy to overcome exactly in the degree to which the rulers have assimilated their machinery of administration to that employed by the Paramount Power. No rules, no regulations can take the place of real justice—no formality can replace honest hard work, and above all, nothing can supply the want of true sympathy with the wants and aspirations of subjects. But you, Chiefs and Nobles of Kattywar, who have gone out of your way to express your friendship for me, you will not resent my urging you to continue moving with the times, and to adopt in your lives, in the advancement of your States, and most especially in your Courts of Justice, the most essential improvements of European policy. As to public works, remember that means of communication can alone neutralise the effects of bad seasons. Easy communications can alone make it possible for the agriculturist to sell with profit when a bumper season gorges the local market. Then again, means of rapid communications are essential to a ruler who, by that means alone, can place his distant possessions at his door, control his officers, and detect and remedy any injustice which may be going on at a distance. The stigma Kattywar, with most of India, has borne for the last two hundred years has been want of progress. From what I have seen around me, however, I can congratulate this province, which, perhaps, I love best of all I know in India, on having thrown off that reproach. I must now conclude by repeating my warmest thanks to you for the kind words of welcome with which you have received Mrs. Keatinge and myself. I am sure she appreciates your friendly greeting as well as I do.

This concluded the business of the meeting. The Maharajah of Bhownuggur now rose, and acknowledged Colonel Wodehouse's kindness in presiding on the occasion, and put garlands of flowers round the necks of the guests. A distribution of *pan-soupari* followed, after which the assemblage dispersed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening with the Overland mails of the 19th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Dunster
Mr H E Gaddun
Mrs J H D Wilson, son and infant
Col and Mrs Higginson
Mr and Mrs Obbard & child
Mr and Mrs Winter
Mr G B Winter
Mr H V D Brockman
Mrs Herbert Vernon
Two Misses Gibson
Miss Fisher
Mr W J Dare
Mrs Dare and infant
Mrs Langham and infant
Mrs Little and infant
Mr Little, Jr
Miss Little
Mr Herbert Gladstone
Mr E Tennant
Col and Mrs Bird
Miss Bird
Mr C Merony
Mrs Merony
Mr A H Butler
Miss Ida Langworthy
Mr and Mrs Alston
Miss Newberry
Mr M David
Miss S David
Miss M David
Mr W Wright
Mr H C Eggar
Mr and Mrs Beckort
Mrs Wilson
Mrs Keary and child
Mr and Mrs Evans and two children
Hon Dadabhoy Naorojee

FROM MALTA.

Miss E Lippincott
Miss N Ogden
Miss E Haslam

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr and Mrs Bremner Mr Bremner, Jr. Miss Hughes

FROM SUEZ.

Major and Mrs Goselee
Mr and Mrs Muir, son and daughter
Mr Reid
Col and Mrs T R Bying
Mr James Luke
Mr G J Horsfall
Two Misses Johnson
Col Powlett
Capt and Mrs Keeper
Mr G E Porter
Sir Charles Tunner
Mr F Stokes
Mr R G Irvine
Mr Terry
Mr W Frere
Mr Radford
Mr J Halliday
Mr P C Wheeler
Mr Ajih Ahmed
Mr John Farrar
Mr O Reichenbach
Mr Dyenhala Roy
Mr L Sartoris
Mr Wheeler
Mr Henriech

FROM ADEN.

Col Lewis
Capt Dunsterville
Dr K Buttell

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held an Investiture on Tuesday at Windsor Castle, when a number of gentlemen, upon whom various Orders had been conferred, received from Her Majesty the insignia of their several degrees.

Two deputations, from the London Trade Council and from the London Working Men's Associations, on Monday presented addresses of thanks to the Prince of Wales at Sandringham for the interest and zeal he had taken in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The members of the deputation were hospitably welcomed by the Prince and Princess and their family.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at which all the Ministers were present except Lords Iddesleigh and Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

The Rev. Dr. Percival, President of Trinity College, Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of Rugby School, in succession to Dr. Jex-Blake.

A meeting of the Notts Liberal Unionist Association was held on Saturday, when the Duke of St. Albans, while disclaiming severance from the Liberal party, urged continued resistance to Mr. Gladstone's plan of Irish Home Rule.

The Colston anniversary was celebrated at Bristol on Saturday. At the Conservative dinner Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., was the chief speaker, and at the Liberal banquet Lord Hershell addressed the guests at length on the political situation.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., speaking at Bristol on Monday, declared that the Liberal party continued to approve Mr. Gladstone's policy for granting an Irish Legislature to deal with Irish affairs.

Dr. Tindal Robertson has definitively accepted the invitation to become the Conservative candidate for the vacant seat at Brighton. The Liberals invited Mr. Goschen, but that gentleman declined, as Dr. Robertson had become a candidate.

The Rev. F. T. Macdougall, Bishop of Labuan and Canon of Winchester, died on Tuesday, aged 69.

The Earl of Enniskillen died on Friday last, aged 79. The deceased was for many years Grand Master of the Orange Institution.

The Dowager Countess of Midleton, wife by second marriage of the eminent surgeon Mr. Quain, died on Saturday.

The deaths are also announced of the Right Rev. J. M'Lean, Bishop of Saskatchewan; of Sir J. F. Lentaigne, Inspector of Reformatories in Ireland; and of the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society, held on Tuesday, Mr. J. S. Jeans read a paper on "The Cost and the Conditions of Railway Traffic in Different Countries."

A movement has been begun for the establishment of a Liberal League to include women, in order to counteract the operations of the Primrose League.

Mr. O. C. Coope, M.P., is dangerously ill.

The General Council of the Social Democratic Federation has determined to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar-square on Sunday next.

A demonstration of agricultural labourers was held near Dorchester on Saturday, when the Rev. J. B. Heath, of London, and Mr. Norton, of New South Wales, addressed the meeting in favour of compulsory cultivation of land, and the latter advised working men not to emigrate, as in the colonies there was a large number of men unemployed at present.

In the case of "Scott *v.* Sebright," in the Divorce Court, Mr. Justice Butt on Tuesday pronounced a decree *nisi*, annulling the marriage between the parties, as having been effected by fraud and duress on Miss Scott.

The defendant in the above suit, Mr. Arthur Sebright, was to have appeared before the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, but in his absence the hearing was adjourned.

Three sentences of death were passed at Assizes on Tuesday. At Winchester Sidney Richard Russell, believed to be of weak intellect, was convicted of the murder of his grandmother; at Norwich Elizabeth Hamlinton was found guilty of murdering her infant child; and at Bedford Alfred Hitch was convicted of the murder of a man named Plummoridge.

A retired farmer named Scott was run over and killed by a train on Tuesday while he was walking on the railway near Forfar.

Patrick Judge, a traveller, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on Tuesday in Newcastle Gaol.

At Dungannon, on Monday, a man was fined £20 for refusing to scutch flax for a farmer who was boycotted. He was allowed a month with the option of doing the work.

Another man died at Belfast from wounds received during the riots in that town in August last.

On most of the estates in Limerick country rents are being freely paid on reductions of 20 per cent., but in a few cases the tenants are standing out for a reduction of 30 per cent.

OBITUARY:—T. Prendergast, Esq., late Mad. C.L.; Col. H. W. Evans, Bo. Ret.; the Earl of Enniskillen; Sir J. T. O'Neil Lentaigne, C.B.; Lieut-Col. C. H. Hamilton, R.A. (ret); Captain John Bastard; Mr. Patrick Carnegy, C.I.E.; Rear Admiral W. Arthur, C.B.; Bishop Macdougall; Dr. Delany; Rev. J. M. Johnson; Dowager Viscountess Midleton; Dowager Lady Clarina; Lady Bell; Lady Harriet Fletcher; Miss H. J. Havelock.

COUNT KALNOKY, the Austrian minister of Foreign Affairs, on Saturday addressed the Delegations, and said that the policy of Austria, as of the other Powers, was to see that the Treaty of Berlin was not infringed. By that treaty Bulgaria had been created an autonomous Principality, and there was every reason to believe that that position would not be assailed.

In the sitting of the Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday Count Andrassy insisted that Russia had no special prerogative in Bulgaria, to which Count Kalnoky assented, all the great Powers, he observed, having equal rights. Austria stood upon the Berlin Treaty. In the same sitting Count Zichy stated that recently Russia had been intriguing with Montenegro to place a member of the Karageorgevics family on the Bulgarian throne and to allow the Prince of Montenegro's son to become King of Servia.

The King of Denmark has replied to the Bulgarian Sobranje that he cannot authorize his son, Prince Waldemar, to accept the offered throne of Bulgaria.

M. Karaveloff has resigned his office as one of the Regents, but the Sobranje refused to accept the resignations of Major Stambouloff and M. Mutkuroff. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in those officials, but declaring that M. Karaveloff had been a traitor to his country.

The Russian Press displays great anger at Count Kalnoky's speech to the Hungarian Delegation on Saturday, but according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, the official tendency is towards a less vigorous course of policy in Bulgaria.

The recent speeches of the British and Austrian Premiers have given great satisfaction in Bulgaria, and it is believed they have greatly tended to strengthen the position of the Ministry there.

General Kaulbars has demanded the dismissal of Bulgarian officials for arresting a man employed in the Russian Consulate, and threatens to leave the country should his demand be refused.

Sir H. D. Wolff left Alexandria on Tuesday for London, where he is not expected to stay more than two or three weeks.

Intelligence from Cairo states that a small party of rebels appeared near Halfa, but fled at the approach of an armour-clad train with troops. Many of the rebels have surrendered, and more, it is believed, will speedily come in.

The French Chamber has begun the discussion for the Estimates, but great difficulty is experienced in dealing with them, there being two rival Budgets, that of the Minister of Finance and that of the Budget Committee. Yesterday the Chamber approved a reduction of expenditure rather than an increase of taxation.

Lord Dufferin at Bombay on Wednesday received and returned the visit of the Maharajah Holkar.

The news from Burmah is very unsatisfactory. Several encounters with dacoit bands have caused the loss of British lives, and the province of Lower Burma has become more disturbed.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has promised to consider the representations of the Natal Council with respect to Zululand. The Council has reduced the Governor's salary until the annexation of Zululand with the Colony has been effected. The Pondos made a raid into the Xesibe country, but have been driven back.

The death of the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Arthur, was announced yesterday.

The British residents in New York have held a meeting to arrange for a celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee, and it is proposed to offer to the United States a statue of Her Majesty.

THE GUN-BOAT MARINER.

THE gun-boat Mariner also arrived in Bombay harbour from Muscat the same morning. She is a vessal of 1,000 tons, and is commanded by Capt. Durnford. There are also the following officers on board:—Lt. Warren, Lt. Down, Lt. Cole, Mr. Palmer, the Chief Engineer, Dr. Corcoran, Mr. Hoar, Paymaster, and Mr. Ellis, Chief Gunner. She left Aden on the 18th ultimo, *via* Muscat, and had very favourable weather the whole way. She carries 17 guns in all, of which eight are breach-loading, eight machine guns and one Nordenfedt. She has nine officers and 122 men. It will be remembered that this vessel took a prominent part during the late Burman campaign, and has since then done good service on the east coast of Africa. She remains here probably till the middle of January next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY 18TH DEC. 1886.

FIRST RACE.—"The Mahaluxmee Hurdle Race."—For 13·3 C.-B.'s and 13·2 Arabs. To carry 11st. 7lbs., 3lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99.

SECOND RACE.—"The Christmas Stakes."—For all Arabs and C. B.' horses, 11st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 10. Added Rs. 150.

THIRD RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Derby."—For Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13·2 to carry 11st. 7lbs., 3lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C.-B.'s allowed 7lbs. Ponies landed after 1st September, allowed 7lbs. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Polo Stakes."—For all *bona fide* Polo Ponies, which are recognised as such by the Stewards. Catch-weights over 11st. 3 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99. Entrances to close on 15th December. Conditions as per prospectus, which can be had on application to Hugh R. Pearse, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Sky Races, Bombay Gymkhana.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT TO THE MADRAS COMMAND.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* has been published containing the following notification:—

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, being appointed Lieutenant-General on the Staff to command the Troops, Madras, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., deceased, and Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to be Lieutenant-General on the Staff to command the Troops, Bombay.

2. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., having expressed his intention to relinquish, on the 7th instant, the command of the Bombay Army, which his Excellency assumed on the 16th February, 1886, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council desires to express his regret at the early severance of the connection of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot with the army of this Presidency, and to place on record that the efficiency of the army has been fully maintained under his Excellency's administration, whilst in the matter of coast defences his Excellency's advice and suggestions have been most valuable. The acknowledgments of Government are also due to his Excellency for the able assistance rendered as a Member of Council.

3. Pending the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the command of the army will devolve upon Major-General Carnegy, the next Senior Officer on the Divisional Staff, as Provincial Commander-in-Chief from the date his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., relinquishes the command.

STEAMER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KARWAR.

THE following is the full text of the memorial of the inhabitants of Karwar in regard to steamer communication between that port and Bombay:—

That your Excellency's memorialists' petition, dated 5th August, 1884, applying for the re-establishment of steamer communication with Karwar, having failed to meet with success, your Excellency's memorialists have again ventured to approach your Excellency in Council, with more cogent reasons in the hope of obtaining redress at your Excellency's hand. That your Excellency's memorialists beg respectfully to represent that Government in their Resolution No. 529, of 18th February, 1885, in answer to their memorial above mentioned, assigned two reasons for not acceding to their request. First, that the partial or total remission of port dues would not be sufficient inducement for the B. I. S. N. Company to direct their steamers to call at Karwar regularly. Secondly, that with the completion of the line of railway between Marmagoa and Hubli most of the difficulties complained of would be removed or greatly diminished. As regards the first ground, that a reduction in the Port dues will not be a sufficient inducement to the company, your Excellency's memorialists beg deferentially to submit that no direct proposal, as far as your Excellency's memorialists are aware, was ever made to the company, or refused to be complied with by them. On the contrary, your Excellency's memorialists confidently believe that a remission of half the port dues will induce the B. I. S. N. Company to establish regular weekly or fortnightly communication between Bombay and Karwar, as the company, when asked to call at Karwar to pick up a passenger or two, have always urged that the heavy port dues alone prevent their calling at this port. Your Excellency's petitioners beg to add that on many occasions the steamers have touched at this port on the passengers paying the port dues which the company had to pay. Your Excellency's memorialists would beg to represent that the said company's steamers always call regularly at Goa, where there is no export or import trade, and the exemption of port dues allowed by the Portuguese Government is the only inducement for the regular visit of the steamers at that port. In order to make it clear to your Excellency's mind that the heaviness of the port dues is the only impediment to the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers touching at Karwar regularly, your Excellency's memorialists would beg to subjoin an extract from a letter addressed on the subject by the B. I. S. N. Company's agent at Bombay to their agent at Karwar, copy of which is recorded in the Municipal Office at Karwar. "We do not think that there is the least chance of the steamers calling regularly (at Karwar) so long as the port dues, payable there, are as heavy as they are, and are levied upon such slight grounds as we have found them to be in our experience, for instance, when steamers have entered the port and left without either discharging or receiving passengers or cargo." Under the circumstances your Excellency's memorialists are led to believe that, if Government make any concessions, the company would act upon them, particularly, as in all mercantile concerns, mercantile corporations do not fail to turn to account the least advantage that is offered to them. That your Excellency's memorialists further beg strongly to urge that a reduction of the port dues is not likely to affect the public revenue, as was feared by the Commissioner of Customs in his report on which the Government Resolution above mentioned was based. Your Excellency's memorialists would respectfully submit that it would be for the interests of the Southern Group Port Fund if the suggestion of reducing the port dues be followed, for in that case the Government would be certain to receive a part of what they would otherwise lose owing to the entire cessation of regular steamer communication. At present, owing to the high rate of the port dues, at 2 annas a ton, very few steamers call at Karwar, and the Government obtain only a very small proportion of the port dues which they formerly received. Your Excellency's memorialists fail to see any force in the statement of the Customs Commissioner, that the finance of the Southern Group Port Fund are not in a condition to allow any reduction being made in the rate of the port dues levied, if the existing lights and the port establishment on the Southern Coast are to be maintained. If such a reduction in the cost of the establishment were necessary for the good of the people, the Commissioner of Customs ought to have been the first man to propose such a reduction, for he must have seen the port establisment at Karwar was an unnecessary expenditure, as there has not been a single foreign vessel at this port for the last 10 or 15 years, in consequence of which the Lloyd's Agency, which was established here for nearly 20 years, has been abolished, and their agents, Messrs. Robertson and Co., have ceased to do any business here owing to the cessation of regular steamer communication. Your Excellency's memorialists feel themselves bound to say that an unnecessary and costly establishment was, and is still, maintained at this port to the great loss of Government and the public revenue, while the question of the steamer communication, which is so much necessary for the interests of the people, has been placed in the back ground. And your Excellency's memorialists feel sure that, if proper reduction in such establishment was effected, and the attention of Government properly drawn towards this subject, they would not have failed to see their way to relieve the wants of the people to the extent that was possible. Your Excellency's petitioners understand that there has been a surplus in the Southern Group Port Fund, which the authorities have recommended to be applied for some less important purpose. As regards the second ground of the Government Resolution abovementioned, *viz*, that with the completion of the new lines the railway now in process of construction many of the difficulties will be removed or greatly diminished, your Excellency's petitioners regret that these hopes are not likely to be fulfilled. The nearest point on the coast to the North of Karwar, at which the Railway terminus touches, is Goa, and there is no bridged or metalled road between the two places, and there is not the slightest chance of the Portuguese Government constructing the road from the Northern Karwar frontier to Marmagoa sooner or later, as is evident from the Commissioner S. D.'s report to Government, No. 1,468, dated 18th June, 1885. (*Vide* Government Resolution No. 557 C. 1,400, dated 1st September, 1885). The other direction from Karwar, to which the Railway converges, is Hubli, a distance of 108 miles, and the journey to which place lies through dense jungles without any means of proper locomotion. Your Excellency's memorialists beg to place once more before your Excellency in Council the impoverished state to which the people of this district have been reduced by the withdrawal, one by one, of the pledges or promises held out to them by Government. The Resolution of Government not sanctioning the re-establishment of steamer communication, has had the effect of completely disheartening the people, and has made them despair of their future well-being and advancement. The people of this district in general are comparatively in poor circumstances and backward condition. By the withdrawal of this last advantage of steamer communication, they find themselves in a great measure shut out from all the means, so far as free intercourse with the outside world is concerned. And, if Government do not think it expedient to arrange for the re-establishment of the steamer communication, the progress of the district, which is already in a very backward condition, will be retarded for ever, and the people thus handicapped will not be able to compete successfully with their fellow-subjects of other but more favourably situated districts in all those walks of life and professional careers which, under the very liberal policy of the British Government, are open to all classes of her Majesty's native subjects. It is not necessary for your Excellency's memorialists to point out that, when a district and its people are thus placed under an exceptionally difficult and disadvantageous situation, it is the duty of a liberal and advanced Government to remedy the evil, even at the sacrifice of a portion of its general revenue. Your Excellency's memorialists have already shown that the chances of any loss to Government are few as compared with the general good that would result from the measure suggested above. Your Excellency's memorialists beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that the Madras Government have recently entered into a new contract with the B. I. S. N. Company for a weekly steamer communication between Madras and Bimblipatam and Tuticorin and Colombo; and your Excellency's memorialists beg to submit that some arrangement for opening this and other ports on the Malabar coast would be more feasible at the present moment if made in conjunction with the Madras Government. Your Excellency's memoralists are given to understand that your Excellency's Government, looking to the wants of the people is in negotiation with Mr. Shepherd for establishing a bi-weekly steamer communication between Bombay and Karwar. This, your Excellency's memoralists regret to observe, will not meet with the requirements of the public, as Mr. Shepherd's steamers are too small and inconvenient for passengers, and are useless for trade purposes. Besides, these steamers will ply only during 8 months in the years, and that, too, between Bombay and Karwar only, so that your Excellency's petitioners will have no means of communication with the Southern ports on the Malabar Coast. Your Excellency's memorialists beg to to submit that it is during the monsoon time that the want of steamer communication is sorely felt. Your Excellency's memorialists, therefore, in conclusions, pray that your Excellency in Council will, on a kind consideration of the above circumstances, as also of the suggestions in the Collector's letter No. 3,502, dated 9th April 1884, to the address of the Commissioner, S. D., be gracious enough to order the restoration of the regular steamer communication with Karwar on such terms as your Excellency in Council may deem proper.

NATIVE PRESS.

AFFAIRS AT KOLHAPUR.

The Dewan of Kolhapur has been appointed the President of the Council, and the affairs of State have been entrusted to the Dewan in Council. This arrangement is, they say, received with feelings of alarm and distrust at Kolhapur. We are sorry for the impatience people have shown in this matter, firstly, because we believe the arrangement can only be temporary, and, secondly, because, in venturing an opinion upon the arrangement that has not worked even for one whole week, the people of Kolhapur are running the risk of unfavorably criticising the action of a Government that is most religiously respecting public opinion in all questions affecting public interests. For ourselves we believe the present arrangement would not continue long. At most it may continue until Col. Reeves finds himself in a position to report fully on the proposals his predecessor has submitted to Government. As a matter of fact we know that Government refused to decide the question finally, because they had not the benefit of Col. Reeves' advice; and it is only absurd to suppose that the same Government finally decided the matter only a day or two previous to Col. Reeves' arrival. But even if we suppose for argument's sake that Government did decide the matter finally and that too in the way it has done, one may well ask is the arrangement so bad as to create a feeling of alarm and distrust? We see nothing that is preposterous in the arrangement. We see nothing in it that requires immediate condemnation. We see nothing therein that can justify the cry already raised.—*Mahratta*.

THE "REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT" OF THE 4TH CAVALRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

With reference to the allusion made by the Viceroy in his speech at the luncheon on his visit to the Contingent Mess at Bolarum, to one of its Cavalry Regiments having performed one of the most remarkable achievements recorded, he believed, in military history in covering nearly 600 miles in 31 days, and which has been received with a great deal of scepticism, the following extract from the Field Services of the Hyderabad Contingent shows that his Excellency was well within the bounds of historical record:—

"The Head-Quarters, 4th Cavalry, under command of Captain Byam, marched from Bolarum on the 5th October, 1836, in the direction of Goomsoor, for the purpose of co-operating with the Company's troops in suppressing the rebellion in that district, and in order to join the force before the commencement of hostilities, Captain Byam marched to Goomsoor, a distance of 588 miles, in 31 days, and brought in his horses fresh for action. This officer received the favorable notice of the Madras Government, *vide* Proceedings dated 29th November, 1836.

On the arrival of this detachment at Bolarum on the 20th March, 1837, the Resident was pleased to republish the following extract from General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, dated Fort Saint George, the 4th March, 1837:—

"The party of His Highness the Nizam's Horse under Captain Byam likewise merits special notice. In order that he might be in time to join before the commencement of hostilities, Captain Byam made a march of 588 miles in 31 days, and brought his men and horses to the frontier of Goomsoor fresh and perfectly efficient; his services and theirs were, during the time they were employed, fatiguing and incessant, but were performed with unwearied zeal and alacrity, greatly to their own credit and to the benefit of the public interests."

This was followed by a letter from the Governor-General in Council, expressing satisfaction at the testimony borne to the efficiency of the detachment, and remarking that "the conduct of the body recently employed in Goomsoor reflects great credit upon themselves and their Commanding Officer, Captain Byam, to whom" the Resident was "requested to communicate the approbation of his Lordship in Council."

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

The Hooghly Bridge, which has been in course of construction for about four years, is now approaching completion, and by the close of the cold season communication will be opened across the river by the placing of the last shore span on the Nalhati side. The *Indian Engineer* gives the following account of the undertaking:—

This bridge will form an important connecting link between the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which will enable a vast up-country traffic to be carried direct to its destination instead of being brought to Howrah and transported across the Hooghly, as is at present the case. The line connecting the two systems of railway will be approximately 21,200 feet in length, the distance from the western extremity of the bridge to the East India Railway being 12,000 feet, 2,000 feet of which is a brick viaduct, while the distance from the other extremity of the bridge to the Eastern Bengal Railway is 8,000 feet. The bridge itself is, therefore, 1,200 feet in length in two spans of 420 feet and one of 360 feet. The 360 feet span, which is the central one, is carried upon two piers 120 feet centres, and forms a double cantilever, each end of which carries one extremity of the shore spans, their other extremities resting upon brick abutments.

This arrangement forms the distinctive feature of the bridge, and Mr. Bradford Leslie adopted this method of construction on account of the dangerous floods which exist for the greater part of the year, which would have rendered the setting in of a number of piers exceedingly difficult. The main girders are of the bowstring type, and have a depth of 50 feet at the centre. The extremities of the two shore spans rest solidly upon the ends of the cantilever, and are rigidly attached thereto, some of the plates having been arranged to overlap. Provision for the expansion and contraction of the whole structure is afforded at the shore ends of the side spans, which are carried on pendulum bearings.

The main girders of each span are connected at the bottom by strong cross girders at frequent intervals stiffened by diagonal struts. The rail girders run between the cross girders, and the flooring of the bridge consists of steel plates. The main girders are 30 feet apart, centre to centre, giving sufficient width for two lines of rail, 5ft. 6in. gauge to be laid. The top and bottom booms are of box section connected by heavy gusset plates and ties and struts. The cross bracing commences about 20 feet above rail level, and is continued to the top of the main girders. Steel caissons were employed to sink the piers upon which the cantilever rests, which were carried down to a depth of 90 feet below high water level, at which depth an excellent foundation, consisting of hard clay, was found, and the brick-work was carried up in 5-feet rings.

Mild stell, possessing a tensional strength of 27 to 31 tons with 30 per cent. contraction of area at point of fracture in a tested length of 8 inches, was used throughout in the construction of the bridge, except in a few instances, where wrought iron was permitted. The rivets throughout are of steel, and less trouble has been experienced with them than with ordinary iron ones. All rivetting has been done by hand, the work being too intricate to admit of machines being satisfactorily employed. Each span was fitted together in England and marked before despatching, to ensure the work going together accurately and with a minimum of labour on the ground. These conditions were so satisfactorily fulfilled, and so accurate has the setting of the bridge been, that the span, which has just been launched, fitted to a hairs-breadth—a fact which reflects the greatest credit on the engineering staff engaged at the site. The double cantilever was first erected, and was built in the position it now occupies. The side spans were rivetted up on shore conveniently for launching, and the latter operation has been successfully accomplished in one case in the following manner:—

The girder was built up on the brick viaduct previously mentioned, and, to stiffen it for the stresses it would be subject to while overhanging the abutment, additional struts, composed of old rails resting in cast-iron shoes, were fixed between the top and bottom booms: the forward end of the girder was supported on steel rollers, the rear end carried a strong trolly. Motion was imparted by means of steel wire ropes hauled by three winches, and a floating stage afforded a support for the forward end of the girder shortly after it left the abutment. The position of the floating stage was regulated by hawsers from three barges moored between the abutment and the central pier in line with the bridge about 200 yards below it, and by these means the immense mass, weighing over 1,000 tons, traversed a distance of 420 feet, and was guided into its exact position in little over an hour—a most satisfactory result. The remaining span is expected to be ready for launching in a month's time, and the measures that proved so successful on the last occasion will be again employed with, it is anticipated, even greater despatch. When this span is in position the flooring and rail girders will be rapidly completed, and it is hoped that the bridge and railway will be open for traffic during the month of March.

This bridge presents a striking example of bold and skillful design, novel contruction, and speedy and successful erection—which latter is mainly due to an advantageous disposition of local materials and labours.

THE TRAILL CASE.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan, on Dec. 2, the case in which Mr. D. M. Traill, stationer of Calcutta, was charged with causing the death of a sepoy, was heard before a jury, the majority of whom were Europeans. The Standing Counsel, assisted by Mr. H. Hyde, for the prosecution. Messrs. M. P. Gasper, and B. Barrow for the defence. Mr. Phillips opened the case as follows:—"Gentleman of the Jury, I shall open this case very shortly. Mr. Traill is charged, as you have heard, under two heads, but the two offences arise out of one set of circumstances. On the date mentioned in the indictment, it is alleged, and we propose to offer witnesses in proof of the allegation, that Mr. Traill having some cause of complaint against the deceased man, Kalimudin, who was a duftry in his office, was seen to come from his room in a hurried manner, in a way that indicated passion, and to strike the deceased man on the right ribs, first on the right ribs. Shortly after the deceased trembled and swooned, Mr. Traill no doubt, if he committed the act, was alarmed and felt regret for what he had done, and if he had not committed the act, it was merely humanity, but in any case he showed a solicitude with regard to this man, and had measures taken for his recovery as far as he was able, and sent him away to his own house, directing the man to call with him at the hospital at the time. The man was taken to his own house and by the evening of that day he died. The evidence we will lay before you is of a conflicting character, and the reason of that conflict is this, that there are a certain number of witnesses who allege that they were in the room or adjoining room at the time of the alleged occurrence. We have no reason to doubt that many of them were either in the room or in the adjoining room where the occurrence is said to have taken place; and therefore it has been thought right before the Magistrate to lay the evidence of all these persons who were present at or near the scene of the alleged occurrence before the Magistrate; and following that I propose to now lay that evidence before you, I shall produce before you the four witnesses who state that the defendant struck this man as alleged. Several other witnesses, some of whom allege that they were in the room in which the occurrence is said to have taken place, or where the deceased and Mr. Traill were, state that no such occurrence took place; that Mr Traill was not in a passion; that he did not emerge from his room in the state described, and he never struck the man at all. One of these witnesses states that he observed earlier in the day signs of illness on the deceased, that he was in a tremble even then, and that his eyes were red. Of course if you believe that statement it does not necessarily follow, you should believe every statement of the other witnesses, as we understand, *viz.*, that Mr. Traill did not strike the man. It may be he was looking ill in the morning of that day. Of course if you believe that the witnesses, who are I think, in the majority in number, who say that Mr. Traill did not strike the man, are better worthy of credit than those who say that the deceased was struck; if you believe that the conflict of evidence is such as to leave a reasonable doubt in your minds, I must admit that you are bound to acquit the prisoner. If, on the other hand, you believe that the witnesses who come to speak on behalf of Mr. Traill are either actuated by prejudice or have in any way been influenced by any combination to screen Mr. Traill, and that you credit the evidence of the witnesses who say that the deceased was struck, then it will be your duty to convict Mr. Traill of having caused hurt, under the sections of the Penal Code, to the deceased.

Mr. Phillips then explained to the jury the law in reference to the charges, and then continued: "I must tell you that the medical evidence on the point will be to the effect that this blow might under the circumstances of the case cause death. The man was in a delicate state of health. We may assume that at least he was a delicate man and had suffered from pleurisy, and was altogether not in a sound state of health, and in that state of health a blow given with sufficient violence might cause his death, and that, I am afraid, is the utmost the medical evidence will prove on this point. It will be for you to consider whether it caused his death.

You will have the opinion of the medical man, which I understand is rather in favour of death having arisen from natural causes. Of course you are not bound by that opinion. It will be for you to say whether, having regard to the evidence which will be given of all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Traill caused the death of this man. This all that is necessary for me to say at this moment, and I will now place the evidence before you

Kasim Sikdar, sworn said: On the 11th of September I was in Mr. Traill's service. I was in his service for three months and eleven days. I knew Kalimudin. He was the office duftry. He is dead. I remember the day of his death. I attended Mr. Traill's office on that date. I went to his office at 10 o'clock. On that day he was never ill. I do remember the day when he was struck. I saw he was struck with the clenched fist. Mr. Traill struck him. I was near a mechine when he was struck. It was paper-cutting machine. I was going to the place where I was working when I saw the blow struck. The blow was struck near the machine. My seat is about two or three cubits to the south of the machine. The machine was just opposite to my right, and my face to the west, when the blow was struck. Kalimudin was seated on a stool with his face to the north in the middle room. There was a table and a stool in the room. He was seated on the south side of the table with his face towards the north. He sits on the stool and works at the table. There was no obstruction between my seat and that of Kalimudin. I saw him struck only once. As I saw the blow struck, I hastily went back to my place and took my seat. I did not see Mr. Traill before the blow was struck. I went back to my seat and took my seat and the sahib said, Khapoo, bring some water. I had hardly taken my seat when the sahib said "bring some water" I very hastily went to my seat. When the sahib ordered water to be brought, we all took our stand in that room to see what it was about. We all saw Kalimudin at that time. He was trembling. He had fallen down with his face towards the west. In the evening when I saw him he was dead. Many people were present at the time the blow was struck. These men were all in my room, and were at work when the blow was struck. I alone was smoking. I know Asgar Ali: I did not see him on that date. He used to sit near the door through which I had to pass in coming into my room. I saw him in the office on that day, but I did not see him in his place on that date. I know Tozmuddin. I cannot say where he was at the time the blow was struck. I know Hafizuddin. I saw him when the blow was struck. He was near the second machine. He was on the left of the machine on the west; he was looking to the south. His back was turned towards the machine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gasper: At the time the blow was struck there was nobody near me. When I went up to the machine, I saw the blow struck. I I don't know the names of those who were sitting about that place, which compelled me to go out of my way to get to my seat. When I saw the blow struck, I hurried off to my seat. Wazir Khan and Mofizuddin sit opposite to me. Wazir Khan sits to my left. He did not see the blow struck, as there was a wall between us. From my seat I could not see Kalimudin's seat. If I had been at my work I could not have seen the blow struck. It was by accident that I saw the blow struck. I was a substitute for a man for whom I had to pay a fine of Rs. 2-10 in the month of August last. It was very unjust, and with that I was not very pleased. At the time the blow was struck Khapoo was near the door to the south of my room. There is a stool. He sits sometimes on my right, and sometimes on my left. Wazir sits near me. I never said anything to him. When all the people stood for the purpose of seeing what the matter was I said that the Sahib had struck Kalimudin, I know the names of a few. I don't know the names of all. In the room where Kalimudin worked, I have not seen anybody else work. Paper is cut in that room. Kalimudin used to do the duftry's work, I did not hear Kalimudin cough. I never heard that both his lungs were affected, nor did I hear that he had any chest affection. I saw him healthy.

Ashgar Ali, who was in the employ of the accused, was next examined. His evidence was substantially the same as that of the first witness. Tozimudin was the third witness examined.

Other witnesses were examined, who one and all denied having seen the defendant strike the deceased. They further stated that they saw him fall down in a fit, and observed Mr. Traill go up to him, and give him water and render other assistance. Azimudin said that he went into the centre room and there saw deceased who was taken ill. He took him home under his master's directions, in a gharry, and remained with him till he died.

In cross-examination witness stated that Kasim was not working at one of the machines on that day. Witness did not see Kasim at the time deceased got the fit. Eradut came with the inspector to see the dead body of the deceased.

Ramlal Tewari, constable of police, deposed to seeing the last witness, who identified the dead body of Kalimudin.

Dr. S. C. Mackenzie, examined by Mr. Philips, said: I am police surgeon, and on the 12th September examined the body of Kalimudin. There were no external marks of violence. The lungs were congested in the first stage of pneumonia; the left lung was adhering to the wall with old pleuritic adhesions. The liver was large, soft and congested. The heart, stomach, intestines, bladder and substance of the brain appeared to be healthy. The spleen, kidneys, and vessel of the brain were congested. There was a quantity of fluid suffused over the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and it ran into the fourth ventricle of the brain. No bones were fractured, and I am of opinion the deceased died from pneumenia or inflammation of the lungs, and from serous apoplexy. In the state of health of the deceased a blow on the right side below the ribs would have been bad for him by exciting the heart's action, and retard the return of blood from the brains. Such a blow may result in serous apoplexy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gasper: I carefully examined the body and failed to detect any signs of violence. Judging from the *post mortem* appearances, I have no doubt the man died from natural causes. Ser us apoplexy is known as one of the phases of pneumonia in case of fatal asphyxia, and in this country serous apoplexy is observed in fatal cases of pneumonia. All the symptoms, I observed, were consistent under the theory that the accused died of asphyxia, except the serious effusion on the brain. It may occur before or after death, I had a case of a punkha cooly at the Mint, where there were the same appearances, and there was no suggestion of any violence. I have found five other such cases. Persons suffering from asphyxia are convulsed, at the last stages. In the case of a person suffering from pneumonia like the deceased, even sitting up in bed or walking about would be enough to kill him. This man did not die of shock. Serous apoplexy is a common thing in this country. Serous apoplexy is of gradual development, but I have seen cases in this country where it has suddenly come on. As a matter of fact great doubts have been thrown on the theory of sero us apoplexy. About the existence of asphyxia as a cause of death there can be no doubts.

To Mr. Phillips.—In my opinion this man died of coma. I still hold the opinion that the man died of serous apoplexy and pneumonia.

Several other witnesses were examined whose evidence was of no material value. This closed the case for the prosecution.

The jury then consulted for about five minutes, when the following transpired:—

Mr. Apcar, (Clerk of the Crown.); Well, gentlemen, are you agreed upon your verdict.

The Foreman: The jury do not see any necessity for calling any evidence for the defence.

His Lordship: Are you unanimous in that opinion.

The Foreman: We are.

His Lordship: Have you come to any conclusion whether the defendant struck the blow?

The Foreman: We have come to the conclusion that he did not strike the blow.

His Lordship: I quite agree with it. There is no use in going on with the case. It is quite evident no jury could possibly convict upon the evidence.

The Foreman: We find the defendant not guilty either of hurt or grevious hurt.

His Lordship: I quite concur in that verdict. On evidence of this description it is quite impossible to come to any other decision. The prisoner will be discharged.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co. Thomson & Taylor Cooper Madon & Co.

THE END OF THE GIBBONS CASE.

The *Englishman* has received certain documents relating to the case, which place the matter in detail before the public. The Government order on the subject remitting the sentence is as follows:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, Calcutta, is hereby pleased to remit the portion of the sentence passed on F. W. Gibbons which has not already been undergone by him.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, with a request that effect may be given to the above orders, and to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information with reference to his letter No 2171, dated the 28th October 1886.—(True Extract) A. P. Macdonnell, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Commissioner of Assam forwarded to Government three memorials bearing on the case, besides the following important representation from the jurors, which has not yet been published:—

To W. E. Ward, Esq., M.A., C.S., Chief Commissioner, Assam.

Sir,—We have the honour to invite your attention to the judgment of the High Court at Calcutta in the recent prosecution of Mr. F. W. Gibbons, a Teaplanter, who was charged with forging the name of a coolie to a labour contract, under the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act, 1882. As the jurors who were sworn to record an unbiassed verdict in the case, we have naturally been interested in the further proceedings which Mr. Luttman-Johnson, the Sessions Judge of the Assam Valleys District, adopted on the termination of the proceedings in his Court.

Knowing, as we did, that those proceedings had for their object the establishment of a different conclusion from that at which we arrived, we hoped to find in the judgment of a higher tribunal, if its learned Judges were unable to accept our verdict, such a statement and examination of the facts of the case as would carry with it the conviction that there were valid reasons for the exercise of the exceptional powers of interference which belong to that Court alone. We have now had the opportunity of reading the judgment of the Honourable Justices Mitter and Grant, and we observe with regret: (1), that while their Lordships have thought it necessary to advert to various circumstances which at most were consistent with a dishonest intention on the part of the accused, they in no way refer to other facts which distinctly negative such an intention; (2), that their Lordships have incorrectly stated material facts in the case; and (3), that they assign no reason whatever for disregarding the unanimous opinion at which as a jury we arrived.

Under these circumstances, we feel we are justified in placing on record our reasons for believing that Mr. Gibbons was not guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and, whether those reasons be generally deemed sufficient or not, we claim to show that the evidence which was placed before us had our anxious and deliberate consideration before we returned our verdict. We propose, therefore, to state the facts of Mr. Gibbons' case as they appeared to us at his trial, but before doing so we refer to two matters which are of general knowledge in this district—with which your long experience of Assam has probably made you familiar, but of which no formal evidence was adduced at the trial in question.

They are: (1), the circumstances under which a bonus to a coolie is granted; and (2), the great, and in most cases unavoidable, delay which takes place in obtaining the complete registration of a labour contract. As to the first matter, we believe it to be an invariable and well-recognised rule that no bonus is paid to a labourer who is brought to a garden at the expense of his employer, except on the occasion of his re-engagement after a period of service which varies in different cases, and that the only persons to whom a bonus is paid on the occasion of a first engagement is a labourer who attends to a garden at his own expense, and seeks employment—the reason of the practice being that in the latter case the labourer claims to have paid to him a portion of the expense to which the employer would have been put if he had recourse to the general practice of importing labour from other parts of the country. These cases of employing non-imported labourers are, however, very exceptional, as in most cases the applicants for service are doubtful characters, being generally expelled labourers or deserters from other gardens.

As to the second matter. It is by no means unusual for contracts to remain with the Inspector as long as three or four months before they are obtained back by the persons sending them for registration, the employer all the while accepting the risk of not being able to enforce the contract until it is registered. Now, in Mr. Gibbons' case, the coolie whose contract he was accused of improperly filling up, had been admittedly sent to his garden at Bonphera in November 1885, by Baboo Hurryputty Mohurree, who is a well-known contractor for supplying coolie labour from Gauhati. The coolie was one of several others who were engaged for the same service at the same time, and it would be the usual and proper course for the contractor engaging the coolies to send with them challans or lists giving particulars of the men, their nationality, caste, &c., and also a further list or account of the expenses incurred on their behalf.

On the 1st December 1885, Mr. Gibbons directed the forms of contract required by the Inland Emigration Act to be filled up and completed in regard to the Gauhati coolies who had then recently arrived at Banphera. He signed them himself without enquiring if they had been signed by the coolies, and sent them for registration to the Deputy Commissioner at Sibsagar. On the 28th March, a Sunday, when coolies are generally on leave, Mr. Lyon, the Assistant Inspector of Emigrants, visited Banphera, and not unnaturally found that he could not on that day verify the contracts of the coolies on that and the adjoining estate of Jaboka. He then wrote to Mr. Gibbons from Sibsagar on the 9th April to say he would next visit the garden on the 13th of that month. The distance between Sibsagar and Jaboka is 32 miles. Mr. Gibbons replied that he had important business requiring his attendance at Sibsagar on the 13th, but he received an answer which he could hardly have received before the 12th, that Mr. Lyon's visit could not be postponed.

There was no evidence whatever that Mr. Gibbons did not have important business at Sibsagar on the 13th of April, and if we were at liberty to refer to what we have since ascertained to be the case, we should say that Mr. Gibbons was strictly accurate in what he said, and that he was required to be present at Sibsagar on the 14th of April, as he was the defendant in a Government case relating to cutting timber, which was fixed for hearing on that day. The result of Mr. Lyon's visit on the 13th of April is stated in his evidence. He found everything in order with regard to the Jaboka garden, but as regards Banphera the labour contracts were not produced, Mr. Gibbons' explanation being that he was not the Resident Manager of Jaboka or Banphera, and had not been able to get the requisite documents from Suffry, a garden seven miles away, of which he was then in charge.

Some of the coolies at Banphera alleged that they were not under contract. Mr. Gibbons was referred to, and in the most frank and open manner he stated his belief that the men were right. As a matter of fact, he could have had no personal knowledge of the fact, because the coolie agreements were not executed in his presence, and in the absence of his papers at Suffry he could make no definite statement. But, however that may be, we confess that on this part of the case we regarded his action as utterly inconsistent with that of a man who desired to defraud his coolies, and we have heard nothing since to induce us to change our opinion. Mr. Lyon returnd to Sibsagar, made a report of his inspection, and on the 19th May last Mr. Gibbons was placed on his trial for forgery of the words "Beharee his mark" on a contract purporting to be that of a coolie of the name of "Beharee," son of Girdharee. Mr. Gibbons made a verbal statement in his defence which was duly recorded, and it is on this statement and that which he subsequently made in the Sessions Court that all the difficulties of his case have arisen.

Before the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gibbons said he had the contracts (there where several of them) "drawn up." They were not signed by the coolies on the 1st December. They never executed the agreements. He added that he had questioned "the coolies" about their agreements; some said they had given them, others that they had not. When "these coolies" came up they had brought with them challans showing they had been put under three years' agreement. He was under the impression that they were, when they arrived, under contract, and his intention was not to create a new contract, but to evidence one already existing; and he further said that inasmuch as Harryputty Baboo had not with him at Gauhati the forms of agreement required by Act I. of 1882 printed on stamped paper, and he (Mr. Gibbons) had such forms, he wrote out these agreements and sent them in for registration without any fresh reference to the coolies. Finally, Mr. Gibbons said that when he found the people had not signed their agreements he gave them their bonus.

In this statement, whether in the making or recording of it, we do not pretend to say, there is undoubtedly a great deal of laxity of expression. In the first place, the attention of Mr. Gibbons was not confined to the particular agreement which was the subject of complaint against him. When, therefore, he speaks of "these coolies," "these contracts," or agreements, and "these people," there is difficulty in ascertaining whether he intended to refer to the Gauhati coolies in general who were at work on his garden or to the batch of men who arrived at the garden, with Beharee the formal prosecutor in the case. And in the second place, it is evident that Mr. Gibbons was expressing himself carelessly at the time, because it is unreasonable to suppose that in one and the same statement he intended to convey that he had ascertained from the coolies that they were not under agreement, and yet that he believed they had contracted to serve him.

There is undoubted evidence that Mr. Gibbons himself did not, as he says in the statement, write out the agreement which was the subject of complaint, but that his clerk, Gopaul Chunder, wrote it, and that Mr. Gibbons afterwards signed it as an employer. As regards the difficulty about stamped forms Mr. Gibbons' statement has been misunderstood. At Gauhati there is a printing press; at Sibsagar there is none; consequently it is at Gauhati that forms of agreement to be printed on stamped paper can be most conveniently obtained for use in this district. But although this is the case, it does not follow that a particular stamped form can be as readily procurable at Gauhati as in this district, where they are so generally used. Probably, if the High Court had been aware of this fact, they would not have found anything suspicious in the circumstance that Mr. Gibbon's stamped agreement had been purchased at Gauhati.

The jurors then go into a detailed argument on the facts of the case, and conclude by claiming to have shown that they were entitled to be treated by the High Court as having formed a *bona fide* opinion on the question. They said:—"But the action of that tribunal in ignoring our verdict without any alleged reason is calculated to create a dangerous precedent in a matter of very general interest. We now understand that a Full Bench of the same Court have expressed their inability to review their own proceedings or rectify in criminal cases any error into which a Bench of Judges may fall, or, in other words, their inability to adopt in criminal cases a procedure which is frequently and beneficially adopted in civil cases. We respectfully urge upon your consideration whether, in all cases of trial by jury, the powers of revision which are conferred on the High Court by the Criminal Procedure Code should not be limited to cases in which a verdict is clearly and manifestly perverse, or unsustainable by evidence, and whether steps should not be taken to effect such a change in the law as will remove those defects in criminal procedure to which we have called attention."

MR. STEVENS' BICYCLE RIDE THROUGH CHINA.

A Canton correspondent sends the following to the *China Mail*:—"Mr. Stevens, the enterprising velocipedist, whose astonishing performances have awakened so much interest of late, left our port this morning (Wednesday, 13th October), and commenced his first experience of velocipede riding in China. His destination is Kinkiang on the Yang-tsze, at the head of the Po Yeung lake, a distance of 600 or 700 miles from the starting point. The route lies through the entire length of two provinces, Kwaing-tung and Kiang-si. Commencing his ride where the main road from Canton to Fatchan begins—that is at a point on the Fa-ti creek, nearly opposite the flower gardens—Mr. Stevens will proceed to Fatshan, thence to Shekwan, famous for pottery kilns, and following the coarse of the river, on to Sai-nam, the great trading mart of Sam Shui. Passing Sam Shui district city, his road will lie close to the banks of the main North river, through the districts of Tseng Un and Ying Tak to Shin Kwan and the Mai Lung pass, the boundary between this province and Kong Sai. The pluck of Mr. Stevens is something to wonder at, seeing that he knows not a word of the language and is wholly unattended, for he takes with him neither interpreter nor servant of any kind. He assures us that throughout his travels he has always contrived to make the natives of the countries he has traversed comprehend him when he needed to go to them for food, and his wants have always been supplied. When the primitive and rudimentary character of Chinese hostileries was described, he intimated that he could 'rough it,' and from his hardy appearance we judge his capacity for enduring hardship is such that even the accommodation of a Chinese country inn will not alarm him greatly. On hearing that the roads in this province did not offer facilities or attractions to velocipedists, Mr. Stevens replied that he had dragged his machine so many miles already that he was not to be deterred by the difficulties of the road. Perhaps, the roads are not the chief obstacle to bicycling in this province. It will be possible in all the low lying districts to find a level and unpaved path on the top of the embankments which shut off the river from the land, and, by picking his way, Mr. Stevens may go through the heart of the province without much walking. We should be more inclined than he is to mistrust the good will of the people, for the reason that he cannot explain to them who he is, wither he is going, and how it comes to pass that he is found travelling in, what must appear to them, an extraordinary manner. Within a day or two's ride of Canton, Mr. Stevens will meet with people who not only have never seen, but we will venture to add, have never imagined the likeness of a man on wheels, except in the instance of a certain popular deity whom they represent as 60 feet high with three heads, 9 eyes and 8 hands, and the breath of whose mouth is the azure clouds. The feet of this monster are on wheels, a fire wheel and a wind wheel, and beyond the flight of imagination the Chinese in the interior of a province have little idea of a velocipede. A foreigner on wheels is sure to prove an amazement and consternation. Since Mr. Stevens travels with a passport granted by his Excellency the Viceroy, it is to be presumed that the Chinese authorities consider there is little or no danger to be apprehended. At Kin Kiang Mr. Stevens will take to Shanghai."

THE REPEATING RIFLE IN AUSTRIA.

Among the most interesting of the papers laid before the Delegations is a memorandum giving the history of the repeating rifle question. Since 1867 not less than thirty-six different models have been under examination by the military authorities, and some are still to be examined. Up to the present the "Mannlicher" rifle, of the latest model, appears to be the best. It has about double the effect of the existing Werndl rifle, which is the regulation weapon in the Austrian Army, is simple in construction, easily managed by the men, and gives the best practical results. The Government is unable to wait, as was wished, until the powder problem is solved. Experiments are in progress which would render possible the adoption of a rifle of smaller calibre than eleven millimetres, but the problem has not yet been solved, and, as Germany has already provided five army corps and all the Jager battalions with Mauser repeating rifles, whilst France has adopted the Gras-Kropatschek system, Italy is preparing for the transformation of the Vetterli rifle into a repeater on the Vitali system, and Russia is on the point of adopting one of two systems by which the three State manufactories could turn out any number of rifles, it would be unwise for Austria to wait longer, so she must begin the introduction of the best system available, leaving the solution of further problems to the future. Accordingly, the great ironworks and electrotechnic factory of Ganz and Co., at Pesth, are making hasty preparations for a new branch, namely, repeating rifles, the Werndl factory at Steyr—which is occupied with contracts for other Governments also, for instance, the French, not being able to turn out a sufficient number, and the Austrian Government prefer dividing their contract.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Booldana, 2,133, tons, Captain A. Clark, yesterday afternoon cleared with ballast for Galle.

The American man-of-war Brooklyn arrived in Bombay harbour last evening, and has anchored off the Apollo Bunder.

The ship Tayaby, 608 tons, Captain A L M. Boadin, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last, brought timber from Cochin (Nov. 20).

The s.s. Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain R. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers

The s.s. Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar (Dec. 3), with a first class passenger, Mr. E. S. Stephens, and 105 deck passengers.

The s.s. Lombardy, 1,726 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst, with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers from Hongkong, whence she sailed on the 17th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6th December.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roxburgh..	1409	......	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Nubia	2319	J. Dunlop	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur ..	2130	......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ China	1391	Fletcher.........	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	C. K. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Darwin	1679	....	..	....
„ Arago	1061	H. Sutherland...	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Henzada	1377	....	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Empire	1375	F. Davis	L	The Captain.
„ Lombardy....	1726	W. J Webber ...	M	P. & O. Co.
„ Aspatria......	1921	G. Veale.........	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Eduljì.
„ Cy. of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greeve..	P	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
„ Atrato	2088	J. Gordon	..	......

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
5	Agra (s)	Masson	Calcutta, Nov. 20.
	Lombardy (s)	Webber	Hongkong, Nov. 17.
	Tayaby	Boadin.........	Cochin, Nov. 20.
6	Bhownagar (s)......	Nakoda	Bhownagar, Dec. 3.
	Akbar (s)	Collins.........	Cutch Mandvi.
	Malwa (s)	Aitkinson ...	London.
	Bacchante	Barlow	Muscat.
	Mariner	Durnford ...	Muscat.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Booldana (s)	Clark	Galle.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Karachi and Coast.

The following vessels have commenced to load since yesterday:—

Steamer Iechborva, for Marseilles.
„ County of York, for Hull.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
„ Hypatia, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.

2 City of Khios (s) ....McPherson...Liverpool, Oct. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3.—Steamers Bhundara, Canning, Nurjahan an Chindwara, and Ship Holyrood.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVAL.

4 Canning (s) .... Calcutta.

Dec. DEPARTURES.

2 Ballaarat (s) .... London.
3 Dacca (s) .... Calcutta.
Nerbudda (s) .... Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 6.

Fisher. Col., Bo., 13th B. I., on station leave, from Nasirabad.
Swire. Capt., Bo., A. P. D., on leave, from Poona.
Lushington. Capt., Bl., 6th Regt. H. C., on leave, from Raichore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 7, 1886.

1. There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding Companies on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's, at 5-30 p.m., to discuss issue of ammunition.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant Genl's Office, Simla, 25th Nov. 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Infy—Lieut F C D Amesbury, Wing Officer and Offg Qr-Mr, to be Qr-Mr.

4th Sikh Infy—Lieut E W S K Maconchy, supernumerary on the Estabt 1st Sikh Infy, to be Wing Officer, vice Vansittart, transferred to the 2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Battn Cheshire Regt—Lieut-Col F W P Parry, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Manchester Regt—Capt A E Simpson, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Canada with the necessary subsidiary leave:—1st Battn Border Regt—Capt J Ross, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Capt W H Frith, Comdt No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Batty, Punjab Frontier Force, from 4th Oct to 15th Nov 1886, under the rules of 1868.

Manchester Regt—Lieut C L Boileau, (Wing Officer on probation 33rd Bengal Infy), to Calcutta, for six months from date of avaling himself of it, to study the native languages.

Adjutant Genl's Office, Simla, 29th Nov. 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Punjab Cavy—Lieut L S H Baker, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, vice Inglis, vacated on appointment to the Civil Dept.

Lieut F O Anderson, supernumerary on the Estabt, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Inglis.

33rd Bengal Infy—Lieut A FitzG Fenton, Durham Light Infy, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 6th Nov 1886.

45 Sikhs—Lieut J E Waterfield, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 29th Punjab Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

44th Goorkha Light Infy—Lieut R B Berkely, supernumerary on the Estabt, 4th Bl Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice O'Donnell, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police Battn.

Col T N Baker, 2nd Bengal Infy, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 21st Nov to the 4th Dec 1886, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on privilege leave.

With reference to G G O No 729, dated 5th Nov 1886, Major J C R Glasgow, Bgde Major, is posted to Cawnpore.

Lieut W C Knight, 4th Bl Cavy, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 14th to the 17th Oct 1886, inclusive, being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Dept.

Lieut J L Stewart, 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieut H D Robson, 2nd Battn Royal West Surrey Regt.

The leave to Bombay to study the native languages granted to Lieut H H Gibbon, 8th Bl Cav is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut D H Macpherson, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn West York Regt.—Lieut H E Watts, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Derby Regt.—Lieut H A Iggulden, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Col F Wheeler to remain at Naini Tal, on private affairs, from the 10th June to the 23rd Sept 1886, under the Furlough Rules of 1868, in extension of the privilege leave granted him from the 1st April to the 9th June 1886.

Staff—Major E R Elles, RA, Assist Qr-Mr Genl, for the 5th Nov 1886, to enable him to rejoin from ninety day's accumulated privilege leave.

Middlesex Regt.—Lieut F J H Wynch (Wing Officer on probation 10th Bengal Infy), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut F J H Barton (Wing Officer on probation, Corps of Guides), for the 1st and 2nd Aug 1886, to enable him to rejoin from ninety day's accumulated privilege leave granted him by the General Officer Comdg Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut G J Dickson (Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 8th Bl Infy), to the N-W Provinces, on medical certificate, from the 26th Oct 1886, to the 24th Jan 1887.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgn Major C W Calthrop (in medical charge 4th Bl Cav), to Kangra, on private affairs, from the 2nd Aug to the 3rd Sep 1886, under the Furlough Rules of 1868, and on medical certificate in extension, from the 4th Sept to the 2nd Nov 1886.

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CATHOLICON.
An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by
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NOTICES.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

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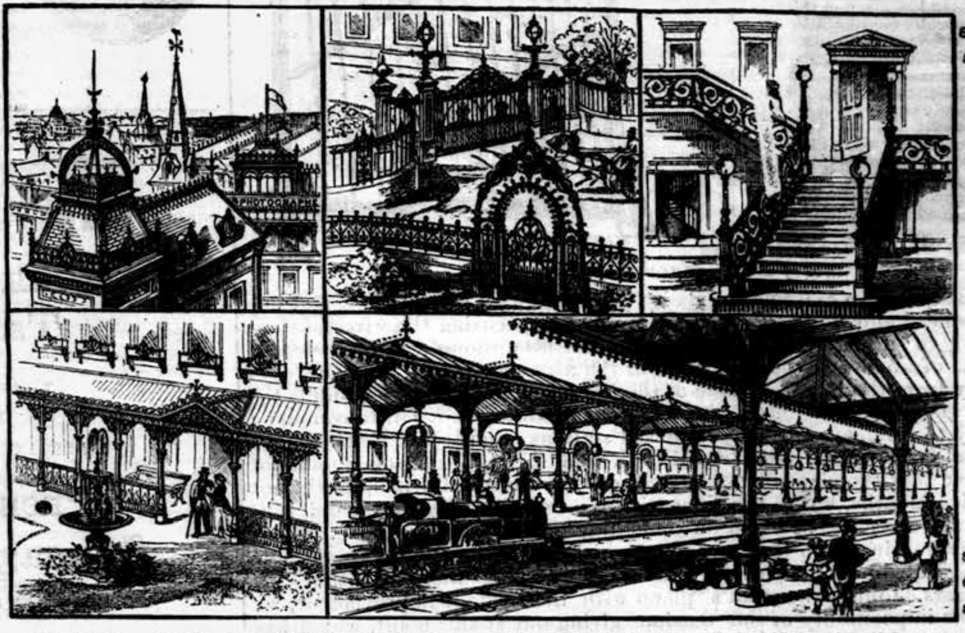

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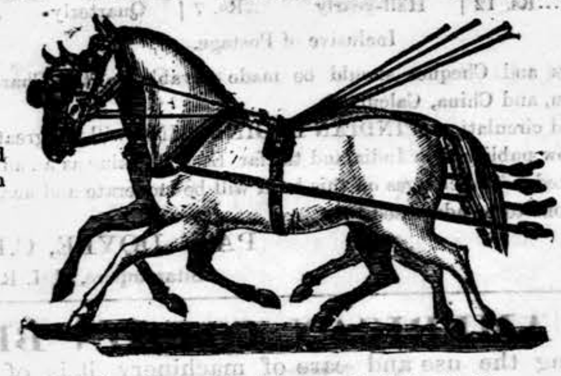

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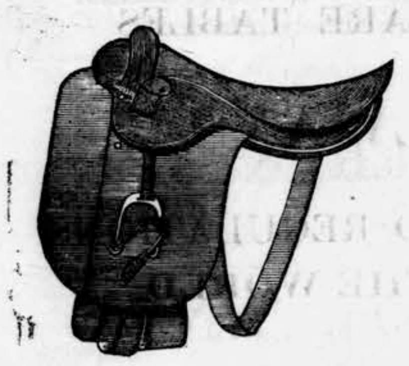

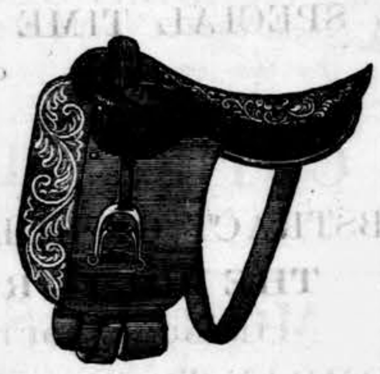

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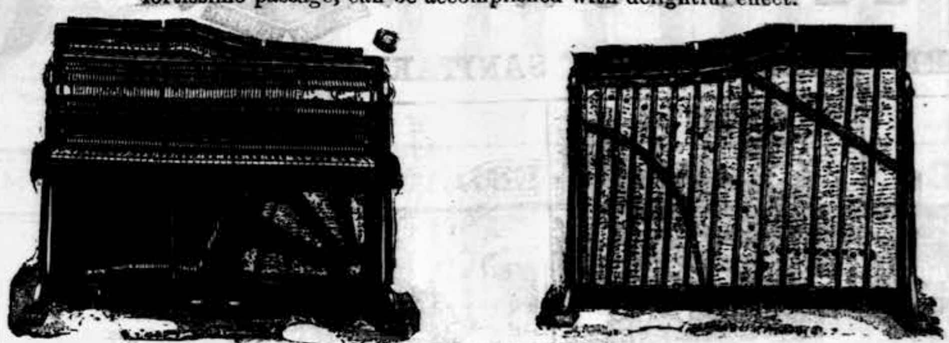

Times of India, March 1886.

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D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1. Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2. Duke of Connaught	„ „	4	0	8. Alpha	„ „	2	8
3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4	0	9. Prince of Wales	„ „	2	0
4. Finos (Lady)	„ „	3	0	10. Prince Boris	„ „	2	0
5. Bosphorus	„ „	3	8	11. Victoria	„ „	1	8
6. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	„ „	3	0	12. Sultan	„ „	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„ 8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs. 9	0
El Re del Mondo	„	50	„ 11	0	El Caliope	„	50	„ 6	0
Jose Vargas	„	50	„ 10	0	La Selika	„	50	„ 5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50	„ 8	0	Romeo and Juliette	„	50	„ 4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25	„ 3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100	„ 4	8
Semiramis	„	100	„ 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	„	100	„ 4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf

Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	„ „ 2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

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PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
A DELICIOUS BEER.

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IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
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